













## THE CABLE ROAD.

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**developments in the Chicago Litigation.**

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**NATIONAL AFFIDAVIT.**

**Creditors of the Corporation and the Condition of Its Insured Bonds.**

company continue to occupy a space in the Chicago papers, investigation is in progress, to try to get out the existing complication, day or two there are some new ones, which are reported in full, the money with which the plaintiffs are to be paid, at 1 per cent, their suit; worth 1 per cent, bonds, but they are some new ones.

It came from Chicago and St. Louis. In the meantime the road is running smoothly under the management of Crank, and is doing well. The phase of the litigation is given to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as follows:

1. TO DEVELOPMENTS.

light of recent revelations concerning the Los Angeles Cable company and the Pacific Railway which C. B. Holmes played a part in, there is a special interest in the latest phase of the litigation between the bona fide utilities of the corporation now in

Receiver George M. Bogua, stockholders of the Pacific Railway the heaviest of whom are also on the side of the creditors—for protection as stockholders. deal from the time of the purchase of the Los Angeles Cable road by C. M. Smith to the present situation, is

The police patient in number of interviewed, that the all tempted m Darrell

00. This affidavit is an answer  
entitled "Charles F. Morse vs.  
Pay Company," but which, ac-  
cording to the affidavit, ought to read "Pay  
Company vs. Pacific Railway  
Company." The name of Morse is only  
for that of Edward W. Russell,  
his legal adviser for the "Pacific  
Company," and one of the officers

avi will be better understood by the complete list of the creditors of the Railway Company, alias the Los Angeles Railway Company, which is

First National Bank.....	114,000
Commercial and Savings Bank.....	125,000
Wright Mill Company.....	70,460
Trust Bank.....	25,000
National Bank.....	75,000
Bank.....	50,000
First and Savings Bank.....	25,000

Bank of Illinois .....	50,000	Wood .....	100,000
First National Bank .....	100,000	Introduces .....	
Exchange National .....		officers .....	
Trust and Savings Bank .....	50,000	but .....	
& Company .....	25,000	with .....	
.....	25,000	two .....	
.....	50,000	to have .....	
.....	50,000	.....	

Country Company.....	105,000	blue eyes
Well & Co.....	5,000	have no r
.....	25,000	be robber,
.....	25,000	pelled him
ional Bank, St. Louis..	50,000	also learn
ailroad Company.....	150,000	a act of b
Savings Bank, St		which he
.....	50,000	store, whe
erson.....	25,000	lives. Som

Salmoners.....	2,260	that Wood
ous notes of company.....	43,515	in with his
		shop on the
		had ample
tion to the above list there	\$1,237,235	it came to
ests of \$350,000, and \$836,000 owing		meet his o
of California of San Francisco,		to pay for
ever, is secured by an equal		out. Late
panies issued by the J. and C. people		for the p

East St. Louis, Ill., January 8, 1891. Edward W. Russell, legal adviser of the Pacific company, and at the same time attorneys of the Illinois Trust and safe company, and also of John J. Russell, president; that January 8 the cash and in weekly dropped ro had a safe that he ex He did not

pany gave to Russell a judgment for \$1578, payable one day after its note being signed by C. B. Russell; and January 19 judgment was confessed upon the note. Upon the date an execution was issued to the sheriff, who immediately returned it, as he could find no property with which to satisfy it. Upon the same date the bill

Upon the judgment against the company and its stockholders, the company immediately entering its appeal and consenting to the appointment of a receiver.

The company's appearance and consent to the appointment of a receiver were by some young attorneys who were in the employ of the attorneys

the Illinois Trust and Savings John J. Mitchell, and immediately after George M. Bogue was appointed, giving a nominal bond of \$100,000.

The bill also alleges that the bill was for the nominal purpose of collecting the unpaid liability of the stockholders for their subscriptions; that, in fact,

not seek to get at the most material facts in the controversy over the liability of the five principal holders, who, without any consideration and without paying a dollar on their canceled and surrendered 10,000 five stockholders are John J. Holmes, James L. Houghton, Alexander Gierdes and Maxton B.

of whom subscribed for 5000 shares each, making a total liability of \$100,000. The answer further alleges that no way was sought to hold the stockholders under the California statutes, and subject them to the liability asserted. Again, the answer alleges that on May 20, 1981, the day following the filing of the complaint, the plaintiff started a lawsuit against the defendant.

On another day, the same proceeding was held at Los Angeles, and a bill filed January 1908 by the railway company and the Trust and Savings Bank at the same time against the railway company and

appearance and consented to the appointment of J. F. Crank, a stockholder, as receiver; that the bill is, in effect, a copy of the decree; that both were filed by precept with the railway company, the effect of both is to prevent the payment of the stockholders' liabilities

He then states that in September, Los Angeles Company made a loan upon all its property to secure bonds, \$835,000 of which are held by the Bank of California; that the stock of the Los Angeles company is valued at \$1,500,000; that August 23, 1889, the railway company was chartered

total stock of \$3,500,000 under the Illinois, its chief purpose being to be the property of the Los Angeles that at that time the officers, members and directors of both companies the same; that the very day following receipt of its charter, August 24, the Pacific Railway Company executed the Illinois "Trust and Guaranty

needed to secure \$2,500,000 of  
that this trust deed, although ex-  
recorded August 24, covered the  
of the Los Angeles company,  
a matter of fact, was not conveyed  
Los Angeles company to the Pacific  
until October 9, 1889. It also  
that the Pacific Company in August,

over to the Los Angeles consideration for the property did not acquire until October, its total stock of \$2,500,000 at the very time the stock had been subscribed by five persons above named. The answer then alleges that when the company acquired the property of the Los Angeles company it was not worth

nt—\$335,000—of bonds held by the Bank; that notwithstanding such buyers and sellers being really the persons, they gave to themselves of stock for property which was set to a first mortgage exceeding the

**WOODS "ROBBERY."**

A police investigation Has so far revealed, that the authorities, after two days' station, during which time a number of the East Side were interrogated, arrived at the conclusion that the highway robbery and attack on Fred Woods of No. 913 East 14th street, is a "fake," pure and simple. The two men who were assisted in arriving at this conclusion, were by the admissions of Woods of a certain extent.

It will be remembered, rushed to the station Friday night at about 7 o'clock and reported to the police that he had been held up by two men. According to Woods, as he was on his way to his home, when two men overtook him, one on either side, and ordered him to give up his money. He then drew out one of them struck him in the sandbag or something of the kind, and threw him to the ground. One then went through his pockets, and took his watch, after which he left, and began making a systematic search, and even a ring was taken from his finger. When the man dropped the pistol and ran off. Woods then picked up the money and gave chase, when he was overtaken at him, the ball passing through his back.

On the substance, the story told by Woods, after he was afterwards enlarged on it, and the several variations in the story, the two men agreed, and the investigation was proceeded with. It was found that some time ago Woods was held up on the Downey-avenue, on this occasion he claimed to have been shot, but disarmed the would-be robber, and ran to the jump-off the bridge. It was not some time ago Wood took a car belonging to his father, and proceeded to a second robbery, and was recovered by the detective. It was also ascertained

induced another man to go to the purchase of a barrel of powder at West Side, representing that he was to pay his share, but when he got the cash, he could not find the station, and he had the whole thing, and fired Woods. Woods had been negotiating a sale of a fruit stand on the corner, according to the balance of the purchase money installments. He incidentally stands the evening the truck place and told the man money. He asked if they would be robbed that evening. He, however, leave him alone. He, however, insists that he did stand at the central station and the clerk with the wonderful escape. He, however, any further steps will be matter, as it is believed that fellow has a craving for no-nosed the story in order to

**VILE BRUTE.**

**Soundless Who Lies in**  
 to frustrate Women  
 a slapper," who was foiled  
 the other night, evidently has  
 still at large. The fellow  
 the other night is a mis-  
 half-witted Frenchman, and  
 tempted himself with chasing  
 omen about the streets, and  
 unfortunate enough to be over-  
 rascaled, he would give them  
 a two with his open hand and  
 the other fellows evidently be-  
 breed of cattle so far as the  
 rascaled is concerned.

operates in the neighborhood  
 Ninth streets. And when  
 chasing females he spends  
 chasing around front gates  
 women to come out, and just so  
 widows him without a male  
 follows, and if the woman  
 eated to the vilest insults.

two ago he concealed himself  
 and the same out

a block, and when she dis-  
she was being followed she  
and a lively race with the re-  
she felt and before she could  
at the fellow caught her, and  
been for some men who were  
would have been sitting on  
on one occasion an old lady came out  
he was watching and asked  
was doing there.

knowled the woman, "I don't know  
your business, but I have a  
daughter and I am waiting  
you don't object I will give  
your life," and the brute ex-  
sion in the neighborhood have  
for him during the past few  
you have set a trap which may

**BROWN IS DEAD.**

Away Yesterday Morning  
at 6 O'clock.

Brown, the man who took an  
morphine with suicidal intent,  
in the Tonson block, on Upper  
Saturday, died at the receiving  
morning about 6 o'clock  
acts of the drug. As was stated  
morning, Brown called some-  
the treatment of the physicians,  
never fully regained con-  
recovered sufficiently to say  
a. After 6 o'clock Saturday  
was a further improvement,  
ight Dr. Morrison had some-  
ling him through. Toward  
ever, he again became worse,  
he suddenly of heart failure, at  
6 o'clock.

er's office was notified, and  
owed to Orr & Sutch's, where  
he will be held the night.

known about the matter be-  
as published yesterday morn-  
ed, said that he in his farewell letter, it will  
be known that he had been  
to wife's behavior. Mrs. Brown  
tation as soon as she heard of  
s condition, but was not  
to the fact that he had been  
saying trying to save the man's  
men left, and did not return.  
s friends insist that she was in  
the blame in the matter, and  
leave her husband on account  
their habits. It is probable that  
will come out at the inquest



## SPORTING NEWS.

## Entries for Los Angeles Races Close To-day.

## THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

Predictions on the Suburban—Something About the Trotters—Matters at Palo Alto—Sporting Miscellany.

But little is going on in local sporting circles at the present time, and those interested in turf matters put in their spare moments discussing future events, and speculating on the chances of Los Angeles horses in particular and California horses in general in the coming races. The death of J. W. Robinson is a heavy blow to local turf interests, as he took an active interest in everything pertaining to racing matters. It is not known whether Mr. Robinson's stock farm at Edmonds Park will be continued or not. He had secured some twenty-eight head of the best-bred horses in the State, headed by Redondo, by Stamboul, and expected to send into the business on an extensive scale. If possible, in case the farm is not continued by Mr. Robinson's heirs, the property should be sold as a whole in order to keep the horses together.

**SIXTH DISTRICT RACES.**  
Entries for the principal races offered by the Sixth District Agricultural Association for the meeting in Los Angeles next August close today. The secretary will be at the office of the association during the day to receive entries. The San Francisco Breeder and Sportsman in drawing attention to the closing of entries says editorially:

"Do not let the fact escape your otherwise retentive memory that the entries for the Los Angeles autumn meeting will close on Monday next, March 2, and in the purses already advertised there is no such thing as re-classification of horses. The Los Angeles meeting deserves the patronage of all horse-breeders for the simple reason that it was the first association in the State to 'take the bull by the horns' and reduce entrance fees, so that horses can start in a race at 5 per cent.; and then, if they do not win any portion of the purse, they do not incur any further expense. In doing this the Los Angeles people have discarded all precedent and put trainers and owners of trotting horses upon a very different footing, so far as fixed expenses are concerned, and unless we are mistaken (and very badly mistaken, too), the owners and trainers of trotting horses will be very apt to stand by an association that has inaugurated a new departure."

It goes without saying that whenever there are ten entries for any purse, at ten per cent. entrance fee, the horses are simply trotting for their owners' money. This condition of things has prevailed here for years, and the Los Angeles managers were the first to 'put the kibosh' on it. It now remains to be seen whether the Los Angeles people will result in an increased number of entries. The policy adopted by them is one of 'live or live', and therefore deserves to succeed."

**SPORTING MISCELLANY.**  
Los Angeles will be represented in the East this year by forty odd thoroughbreds.

Pagillis is at a standstill in Los Angeles. The Mitchell-La Bance case put a final quietus on the "man of straw" in this city.

The consignment of horses sent East by Senator Rose were caught in the storm, and date-tracked for a week. They were finally started East yesterday by way of New York.

It is said that the two-year-olds at Santa Anita are fully equal to those sent East in 1884, when Volante led the string. The Ganos are the special favorites of the stable.

Senator Rose has fifteen thoroughbreds at Agricultural Park. Half of them he will send East early in April. The second string will take in the spring circuit here before going to Washington Park, Chicago.

A yearling filly, full sister to Palo Alto Belle, is being broken to harness by Marvin, with a view of taking a whirl at the yearling record for the Chicago Compuet. Judges who have seen this filly say she is just a little the finest looking and mover they have ever seen.

Sunol is said to have grown and filled out wonderfully since her return to the East, and in consequence looks to have straightened up on her hips, in part outgrowing the peculiar formation. She has also outgrown a wonderful degree, her very nervous temperament.

There has been a report on the streets for a day or two past that Jimmy Fogarty, the right horse who went East to sign with the Pittsburgh in a salary of \$8000, had died of pneumonia. There is evidence of truth in the story, as Fogarty's relatives in this city have heard nothing to that effect.

An offer was recently telegraphed to Senator Rose for the purchase of the imported brown colt San Pedro, by Wazlitz, imported from the Melbourne Cup of 1878 by Marlborough, but Mr. Rose had decided to keep the youngster to mate with his American mare, as he is very strong in the lines of Fisherman and the Flying Dutchman.

Matters at Palo Alto are unsettled by recent relations to be an reported condition, probably awaiting Senator Stanford and Marvin's return from the East. It has not been decided who will take the dead electioneer's place in the head of the stud. Beautiful Belle is reported to be in the dead line, and looking like a 5-year-old. It is not known what horse she will be bred to next season.

Dr. M. W. Hicks has the following on colic breaking: "When it comes to breaking a colt, if you are in a hurry don't do it. Wait until another day. Hurry and rush are good in their place, but they have no place in the education of a colt. It is a great waste of time, as well as a permanent detriment to 'balk' a colt, alarm him, anger him or punish him, or in any other way lose his confidence."

There are thirty-two trotters who have a record of 2:15 or better. Of this number twenty-four are from what are called trotting-bred mares, whose average time is 2:15. There are seven from mares who were out of thoroughbred mares and one whose dam is thoroughbred. The average time of these eight is 2:15, which makes the latter more some fifty-three and a third faster in each mile.

Lucille, 2:31, by the thoroughbred horse Exchequer, met her death in a peculiar manner at the Forest City Farm, Cleveland, O., recently. She was about to foal and was taken up days and allowed to run out in a paddock nights. One evening she was allowed out in a paddock where a trench had been dug to put down a drain from one of the barns, and the peculiarly bred trotting mare, who was by the way, blind in one eye, got down in it in such a way that she could not get up. Chicco came near her while she was struggling, and it was killed by a kick. The mare and colt were both found dead in the morning.

A celebrated veterinary surgeon says the attempts to make hay the chief ration for horses impose a severe tax upon them, and the result is seen in their distended stomachs and the spiritless and clumsy horses of many farmers. A intelligent student of the horse gives little hay, and feed grain more liberally than to the ruminants, for the double reason that a horse makes poorer use of the hay than a steer or sheep will, and will be less easy of motion. Good horse breeders give but ten or twelve pounds of hay a day, and feed once or twice daily. A colt is kept for his muscles, hence a fattening diet is out of date until matured and set to work.

The Breeder and Sportsman says: "Mr. Shultz, who is wintering in Los Angeles with several of Mr. Wilson's trotters, is greatly taken up with Southern California. He had heard a good deal of Los Angeles, but his residence there of two months has been a revelation to the gentleman. Mr. Shultz is handling Dr. Wilson's trotters, and that gentleman is anxious to keep the Blue Grass man in Los Angeles. Dr. Wilson expects to make a deal with Mr. Wilson when he arrives here in regard to this matter. In the meantime, Glendine, Rajah and Emin Bey are being trained by Shultz. Emin Bey is a year-old by Guy Wilkes, dam Tempest, by Sultan. The Guy Wilkes-Sultan cross has been very successful, as for instance, Regal Wilkes and Sable Wilkes. Glendine will be a candidate in

the fast classes in the California circuit this season."

The Breeder and Sportsman predicts "that one of three California-bred horses will win the Suburban—Santiago, Rico and Guido. Each of them is favorably weighted, unless it be the first, who has all right can be asked to carry public form. Still, early spring performers are scarce, and Santiago was one of them, for he ran second for the Chicago Derby and won both the Sheridan and Drexel stakes, a feat never accomplished before by any horse except Emperor of Norfolk, owned by the same gentleman. Rico is good enough, provided that Mr. Rose can find a boy strong enough at that weight to hold him in the fore part of the race. Guido is a fair weight, for so consistent a performer, and if he shapes up all right, his are as good chances as those of any horse in the greatest of spring handicaps."

## SOCIETY.

## THE OUTLOOK.

If the present rain keeps up, this week will be the dullest of the season in social circles. Several parties and private receptions were down for this week, but most of them have been postponed several times, and unless the weather clears up they will probably go over again.

Social clubs are becoming quite numerous in this city. A few years ago there were only two or three clubs, but now the city is full of them, and they all seem to be in a flourishing condition. The fact of the matter is, the citizens of Los Angeles are becoming more like the people of the East, and in the future they will devote more time to pleasure and less time to money-making.

## A SURPRISE PARTY.

It is very seldom that a surprise party is a surprise, but the one given at the residence of Officer Morton on Myrtle avenue, in honor of his daughter Anna, by a number of her school friends, Saturday evening, was a most successful surprise. The young people assembled about 5:30 for a social gathering, etc., prepared to pass away the evening in an old-fashioned taffy pull. There were prizes awarded, dancing and games, and all went home before 12 p. m. having enjoyed a pleasant evening. Some of those present were: Misses Lizzie Kinsley, Olive Kuch; Messrs. Kate Kinsley, Charles Binford, Ed Kinsley, W. C. Wolfe, Frank Edstrom, Frank and Charley Morton and F. Moll.

## A EUCHEE PARTY.

A pleasant party of young people assembled at the home of Miss Fanny Cook on Temple street Friday evening, the event being a progressive euche party. After two or three games of euche and euche played the party participated in some dainty refreshments. Those present were Misses Fanny Cook, Emma Strong, Lou Barthol, Maggie Balauntyne, Zora Harlock, Annie Harlock, Mrs. J. O'Neill, Mrs. Butler, Messrs. P. P. Barthol, Ed Gerson, Charles Clark, Ed Koster, Prof. Short, Capt. Butler and J. O'Neill. A very enjoyable time was had.

## NIGHTS AND PERSONALS.

Court Olive, No. 751, A. O. F., will give a grand ball in Turnverein Hall Friday evening.

Capt. F. J. Cressy and family, who have been visiting in San Francisco, have returned home.

Quite a number of society people from this city attended a party at the Hedondo Hotel Saturday night.

The open-air concert at the Westlake Park yesterday afternoon drew quite a good-sized crowd. The music was up to the average, and a pleasant afternoon was spent.

The various excursion parties from the East that have been taking out during the past week on account of the storm are getting out of town as fast as possible. They were beginning to think they would not have a chance to see any other part of the State.

## JAYKINS STILL IN JAIL.

The Shell Game Man so far Unable to Furnish Bail.

The man Jaykins who succeeded in "conning" two passengers on the Southern Pacific blocked train which arrived here from the north on Saturday, out of \$75 by the "ancient, honorable and antique" shell game, is reported quietly at the County Jail. The word "conning" is used in this connection advisedly. It is a slang phrase, but like a good many expressions of the character, it is forcible and conveys the desired meaning.

The fact that Mr. Jaykins is still in the County Jail, goes to show that he is not in any way connected with the local party of sharpers and bunco steers. If he was he would not now be in duress in the jail. The \$1400 bail which it will be necessary for him to furnish in order to have his liberty would have been forthcoming in connection with the "gentlemen" who were in the bunkers in this city.

But to tell the truth, Los Angeles is no longer a fertile field for those clever, sleek men who live by their wits, and upon the gullible public. It is up to the local party of sharpers and bunco steers, if he was he would not now be in duress in the jail. The \$1400 bail which it will be necessary for him to furnish in order to have his liberty would have been forthcoming in connection with the "gentlemen" who were in the bunkers in this city.

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## FURTHER TESTS.

## Trying to Define Mrs. Abbott's Mysterious Influence.

## 'HUMAN CURRENT' ON A WIRE

A Mysterious Twenty Pounds to Be Accounted For—Fantastic and Illusive Tricks Played by the Scales.

Another interesting series of experiments with Mrs. Annie Abbott was held yesterday morning, about a dozen ladies and gentlemen being present to witness them. The line of tests instituted Saturday was continued, mainly to prove the power of the lady to furnish an electric current by which a telegraphic message might be transmitted over a wire. By the use of two metal handles, about one hundred feet of insulated wire and the apparatus of a telephone, it was easy to detect the "ticks" when the circuit was opened and closed. But, after the feat had been performed through Mrs. Abbott, the handles were taken by a gentleman of the party, and it was found that he furnished an equally serviceable current. This proved rather too much to allow any exceptional power to Mrs. Abbott. Further investigation showed that several other members of the party, including a boy 11 years old, could each supply the same current. That a current was thus furnished was proven by the fact that the handles were taken by the lady, when the human battery was disconnected.

This of itself is quite an interesting demonstration, and will be new to many electrical experts. The "human current," if it may be so called, made no impression on a galvanometer set at forty ohms resistance, so, of course, it is slight. It would not suffice to work even the most delicate telegraphic instrument, but it is still strong enough to make a decided impression through the diaphragm of a telephone.

Another experiment was tried in lifting a boy charged by Mrs. Abbott, and the man who lifted at him stood on the platform of a scale. The balance showed that he lifted the boy's weight and over twenty pounds additional without raising the boy's feet from the floor. This may be accounted a valuable test. The scales could not have been hypnotized or humbugged. They showed during the lifting the weight of the boy and twenty pounds over, but still the boy was not lifted. Where did this additional weight come from if not through the silk handkerchief?

The deduction of the boy was then changed. He was placed on the scales and again charged with this mysterious influence, but no satisfactory results were obtained. The additional weight was acquired, the following experiment was tried: The boy was charged by Mrs. Abbott through two silk handkerchiefs, and the man who lifted at him stood on the platform of a scale. The balance showed that he lifted the boy's weight and over twenty pounds additional without raising the boy's feet from the floor. This may be accounted a valuable test. The scales could not have been hypnotized or humbugged. They showed during the lifting the weight of the boy and twenty pounds over, but still the boy was not lifted. Where did this additional weight come from if not through the silk handkerchief?

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## SHOT HIMSELF.

## Suicide of an Old Man in a Main-street Lodging-house.

At 12 o'clock last night a telephone message was received at the police station to the effect that a man had just shot himself in the Denver Block, No. 133 North Main street. The patrol wagon and a couple of officers were sent around at once, and on reaching the place the officers were directed to room 4, on the third floor, where they found an old man on a bed in the room in a dying condition. The people in the house stated that they heard five shots in the room, when they rushed to the door and saw the old man lying on his bed. His clothing at the breast was burning and they broke into the room to put the fire out. As soon as possible they tore his clothing from his breast and extinguished the fire. They discovered that he was bleeding from an ugly wound in the left breast. An English bulldog pistol was found on the bed, and a pocket-knife on a little table near by. As they knew no one had been in the room with him.

The landlord stated that he rented the room on Saturday and seemed to be in good health and spirits. The only thing that seemed to trouble him was the railroad fare to San Diego. He seemed to have an idea that he could go to that city cheaper by steamer. When he engaged a room, he gave the landlord a card, which he said was his business card. The card is that of "A. A. Hatten, Pioneer Marble and Granite Works, No. 423 J street, Sacramento." A letter in French, Spanish and Italian was found in the room, which was written under a great nervous strain, as it is a mixture, in which he speaks of his peculiar condition, and stated that he was suffering from a disease of the heart, and that he was unable to work. Some of the people in the house stated that they heard two shots and rushed to his room. When they knocked at his door he told them to come in, but before they could open the door he fired three more shots. On examining the room the officers found where five pistol balls struck the wall almost opposite where he sat on his bed when the shots were fired.

At the police station Dr. Morrison examined the wound and found what appeared to be two slabs in the left breast. One of them entered the artery, but did not quite reach the heart, although he was bleeding internally and the doctor was of the opinion that he could not live until morning.

The officers are of the opinion that he stabbed himself with his pocket-knife and then fired his pistol to attract attention to himself. But it is a mystery to know how the clothing caught fire.

Among his effects \$11 was found and several Italian papers, but nothing to show who he is. He is a stranger in the city and has recently been in San Francisco, as he held a ticket to San Diego from San Francisco.

**WE BELIEVE IN "Health by good living," that variety in good cooking is the spice of every day life; that to judiciously tempt the palate is to add zest to the food; that good digestion, promote health, happiness and prosperity, and to prolong life. Our PINKETTS are "standards of excellence." They are chemically pure and are full weight. It will pay you to ask your grocer for them. Sold to the trade by E. H. Miller & Co., 129 S. Broadway.**

**SEE MRS. DR. WELLS, who has for many years successfully practiced in giving prompt relief in female diseases, even from first treatment. Painless removal of tumors. To children the blessing of offspring. Electricity used in all forms. Offices 2 to 9, The Clifton, 233 N. Broadway.**

## CUCUMBER KETCHUP AT JEVNE'S.

## GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.

People Should Live 100 Years and Enjoy Life All the While.

"To grow old gracefully," says the well-known Dr. Gardner, "is not the common lot of all. With advancing years come increased infirmities, but they are by no means unavoidable, and their presence is due to failure to keep up to their work the various organs of the body. The study of the body by scientists furnishes the most reliable evidence that the duration of human life may be prolonged to 100 years."

So says Dr. Gardner, and yet what more common than to see a prematurely aged, withered and broken-down man, or a pale, weak and emaciated old lady. The spirit is broken; all interest is gone from life, and they look forward only to death. The saddest thing of all is that this premature aging and breaking down is needless. It can be avoided by a little care and assisting nature to do its work. It is upon this point that Dr. Gardner speaks most clearly.

He says: "Science, common sense, and all persons who are intelligent and who are interested in the health of the body, should be guided by the use of alcoholic stimulants." It should be remembered, however, that they should be used only in moderation. The word whiskey is derived from an ancient word meaning "water of life," and it is a most valuable tonic, although there is so much that is unwholesome in the market. The highest authorities on chemistry and scientific analysis have shown that the Pure Malt Whiskey is pure, and cannot harm even a child. Its effect is to build up the system, remove all impurities and replace weakness and weariness by healthy vigor. Be very careful, however, not to secure only the genuine; insist on your druggists furnishing you with it, and you will certainly find great benefit from its use.

## GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1876.

## W. BAKER &amp; CO'S

## Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.



## LOS ANGELES TIMES.

Full Associated Press News Reports.

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CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely local topics and news given the preference. Cultivate brevity, timeliness, and a clear and pointed style. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly, and send real names for the private information of the Editor. Anonymous communications rejected.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR TELEPHONES.  
 Business Office..... No. 29.  
 Editorial Room..... No. 674.  
 Times-Mirror Printing House..... No. 453.

Address.  
 The Times-Mirror Company,  
 Times Building..... Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Entered at Postoffice as 2d-Class Matter.

Vol. XIX.....No. 80

224,530 : : 8,019!

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss.  
 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, ss.  
 Personally appeared before me, H. G. OTIS, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, and George W. Crawford, foreman of the pressroom of the Los Angeles Times, who, being both duly sworn, depose and say that the daily average circulation of the Times for the year ended September 30, 1890, was 6762 copies; that the daily average circulation for the four weeks ended October 28, 1890, was 6823 copies; that the daily average circulation for the four weeks ended November 28, 1890, was 7264 copies; that the daily average circulation for the four weeks ended December 28, 1890, was 7512 copies; that the daily average circulation for the month of FEBRUARY, 1891, was eight thousand and nineteen copies; that the total circulation for the month of FEBRUARY, 1891, was two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and thirty copies; and further, that said circulation was bona fide in the strictest sense.

H. G. OTIS.  
 G. W. CRAWFORD.  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1891.

J. C. OLIVER.  
 Notary Public.

THE EXHIBIT IN DETAIL.  
 Advertisers Who Hire Newspaper Space Have a Right to Know the Circulation!

The exhibit in detail for the past month is as follows:  
 FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 7..... 56,070  
 FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 14..... 56,090  
 FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 21..... 55,920  
 FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEB. 28..... 55,850

Total..... 224,530  
 Average per day for 28 days..... 8,019

THE TIMES stands ready to exhibit to advertisers its circulation books and pressroom reports at any time, as a verification of its claim above. Its charges are fixed on the only true basis, namely, CIRCULATION.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,  
 Times Building, Los Angeles.

Boys in San Francisco are now engaged in systematic betting on horse races. A nice sort of training for the future merchants of San Francisco!

A DAILY paper, to be named the Recorder, is to be started in New York. It is said that \$250,000 has been expended in presses and plant, and the stockholders are reported to have subscribed a capital which will enable the new paper to lose \$1000 a day for three years without exhausting their resources. A big paper can easily lose that much, and yet be in a hole.

We are fond of boasting about the superiority of social conditions in the New World over those which prevail in the Old. Are they so much superior? There have been 2550 foreclosures of farm mortgages in Kansas during the past six months. In the city of New York there are over 150,000 people who earn less than 60 cents a day. Thousands of this number are poor girls, who work from 11 to 16 hours a day. Last year there were over 23,000 families forcibly evicted in that city, owing to inability to pay their rent. One person in every ten who died in New York in 1889 was buried in the Potter's Field. Let us cease deceiving ourselves, and admit that like causes everywhere produce like effects—that the concentration of great wealth in the hands of a few who seek but to increase it, breeds misery as readily in a republic as it does in a monarchy, and that it is nothing but the existence of our wide stretches of virgin soil, open to the people—now rapidly disappearing—which has hitherto kept the poor of the United States less abject than are the poor of Europe.

## JOHN WESLEY.

One hundred years ago today there died in London a remarkable man—a man who would have made himself pre-eminent in almost any branch of human activity, and who, having chosen the preaching of the gospel as his field, has left an indelible impress on the religious thought of the age and founded one of the most important and widespread demonstrations of the Protestant church. One hundred years ago, when he died, there were about 80,000 Methodists in all the world. Today there are over 4,000,000 in America alone.

John Wesley came of a family of preachers. His father, Samuel Wesley—himself the son of a dissenting minister—distinguished himself, toward end of the seventeenth century, as a writer and divine. John Wesley was brought up in the Church of England and carried on a large portion of his work within the pale of that church. In 1735, at the repeated solicitations of John Burton and Gen. Oglethorpe, he undertook a mission to the colony of Georgia, one of his chief objects being the conversion of the Indians. The rigid ecclesiastical discipline which he attempted to enforce proved distasteful to many of the colonists. After a stay of three years in America he returned to England and affiliated himself with the Moravians, afterwards joining the celebrated Whitefield at Bristol and preaching in the open air to immense multitudes. It was then—in 1739—that he began to organize his followers into "bands" and laid in Bristol the corner-stone of the first Methodist chapel.

John Wesley's organizing power was extraordinary, his control over men most exceptional and his diligence scarcely paralleled. His style in the pulpit was fluent, clear, argumentative, often amusing, well suited to the capacity of his hearers, but never impassioned like Whitefield's. He had a mild and grave countenance, which, in old age, appeared extremely venerable. His manners were polite and entirely free from gloom and austerity. During his life he preached over 42,400 times, an average of fifteen times a week. He was a most liberal man, giving away during fifty years of his life \$150,000. Merely as an author, he would have made his mark, having published about 200 volumes. His excellent health no doubt contributed largely to his capacity for work, he having never lost a night's sleep in his life before his 70th year. His favorite maxim was: "Always in haste but never in a hurry." He never worried, saying "ten thousand cares are no more weight to my mind than ten thousand hairs to my head." His last entry in his account book reads: "For upwards of eighty-six years I have kept my accounts exactly; I will not attempt to do it any longer, being satisfied with the continual conviction that I save all I can and give all I can; that is, all I have."

His public life, says Abel Stevens, ending February 23, 1791, stands out in the history of the world unquestionably pre-eminent in religious labors above that of any other man since the apostolic age. Southey said of him, "I consider him as the most influential mind of the last century—the man who will have produced the greatest effects centuries, or perhaps millenniums, hence, if the present race of men should continue so long."

Hester Ann Rogers, who was present at his death, thus wrote of the last scene:

"The solemnity of the dying hour of that great and good man I believe will be ever written on my heart. A cloud of the divine presence rested on all; and while he could hardly be said to be an inhabitant of earth, being now speechless, and his eyes fixed, victory and glory were written on his countenance, and quivering, as it were, on his dying lips. No language can paint what appeared in that face! The more we gazed upon it, the more we saw of heaven's unspeakable!"

As long as the Christian religion endures, the memory of John Wesley will not fade. He has his monuments in ten thousand spires which rise to heaven in all parts of the world. The good seed which he sowed has indeed prospered and increased many thousand fold.

## ROAD RIGHTS.

"By taking or accepting land for a highway, the public acquire only the right of way."

This is quoted from section 2631 of the Political Code of this State, and it is plain therefrom that the public cannot take for road purposes the title to the land. That remains in the owner, the public getting only the right-of-way, or easement over the land, or the right to use it for road purposes and nothing more. If the owner of the land over which a road runs should convey it to the county by deed absolute in fee simple for a highway, the county would barely take the right of way; the real title would still remain in the grantor, and any use of the road except for public travel and the necessary incidents thereof, would be in violation of his rights, and could be vindicated by him in the courts, the same as if his deed had never been made. A deed, therefore, of the right-of-way for a road is unnecessary, any consent, verbal or written, of the owner of the land being all that is required; and even that is not necessary when the use of the road is long-continued. The use need not be of very great duration to give the public an absolute right to the easement. Five years is an ample period for the ripening of the public's claim. It might be much less in case of implied consent on the part of the owner.

The standard width of the road in this country is sixty feet, though some are wider, some being eighty feet and some 100, but no public road can be less than forty feet in width. In most of the old States sixty feet, or four rods, is the usual breadth of the road. Sixty feet is a convenient standard for a public highway, and by common consent that width seems to have been adopted in this State.

The public road is not always just in the location where the travel happens to be at the time. Many diversions from the true line occur, especially in

this new country, where people are not restrained or restricted in their driving by fences or ditches. The initial or terminal points being known, it ought never to be a very difficult task for the public surveyor to properly locate a line of road. If the real location of a conspicuous road is involved in doubt and uncertainty, and its terminal are known, the road is where the public convenience will be best subserved, and exactly there it should be located. The laws often speak of the public convenience, but never of the convenience of the land owner; and yet in locating public roads more attention is usually paid to the whims of individuals than to the needs of the public. Sometimes a diversion is made to please some person, which involves the necessity for extra travel on the part of the public of thousands of miles a year. Great injury is thus often inadvertently done by the public authorities. The requirement of the law, that the need and convenience of the public shall be subserved, is in road matters too frequently lost sight of or neglected.

## THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC BUILDING.

A dispatch from Washington to the Chronicle gives further particulars of the circumstances attending the refusal of the Senate to pass an amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill increasing the Los Angeles public building appropriation. When the amendment was offered, Senator Gorman at once objected. He said San Francisco was a large city and needed a large public building, which the Senate was willing to provide; but there were many cities larger than Los Angeles which were not treated so well, and if this amendment prevailed it would open the way for sixty or seventy amendments of the same nature, which would bring a total sum for public buildings up to an amount all out of proportion with the money available for this purpose. He gave notice that if the amendment prevailed he would put in one for an extra custom house at Baltimore, and Senator Butler followed with a statement that he would also put in an amendment for a public building at Charleston.

Mr. Allison asked that the amendment be withdrawn, but Mr. Stanford refused to do this, and then Senator Dolph asked Mr. Allison if, during his recent sojourn in Los Angeles, he did not see a foundation for a new building, and admit that the structure would not be adequate to the wants of the people.

The amendment was defeated by a viva voce vote, though it is said it might have been carried by a call of the ayes and noes, which demand was not made. The special bill increasing the appropriation, which was passed by the Senate at the last session, is now in the House Committee, and there is said to be a faint hope that it may yet pass. Los Angeles has certainly received very scurvy treatment in this matter.

In his weekly financial review, Henry Clews continues to devote much attention to the silver question. In last week's review he says:

"It seems to be conceded even by the most sanguine partisans of silver coinage that there is no chance for accomplishing anything at this session. Possibly some form of compromise may yet be suggested; but the silver leaders seem to care for nothing short of free coinage, and its opponents seem to have resolved to go beyond the limit of the existing law. Expedient politicians and statesmen seem to regard Mr. Cleveland's silver letter as postponing all possibility of further silver legislation for some years to come, during which time the craze is likely to have exhausted itself. Indeed, already the strength of the issue is very perceptibly waning, and the grave political complications which it threatens, partly from the uncompromising hostility of eastern opinion to any further commitment of the nation to the silver issue, and partly from the discovery that the western and southern pro-silver sentiment is much more superficial than it has been supposed to be. People who have contracted to carry in this important struggle at which apprehension may be indefinitely postponed."

The Prince of Wales is said to be showing signs of mental weakness. Monarchs enjoy much, but they cannot command sound physical and mental health, such as are the lot of the average laborer. There is said to be only one reigning family in Europe—that of Norway—which is not contaminated with mental or physical unsoundness—or both.

## A New Use for Wealth.

"I clean my eye-glasses these days with a ten-dollar note," said Capt. Orcutt at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday with a smile, as he commenced to rub his spectacles with a bill. "It cleans the glass and doesn't hurt the money. A one-dollar bill would answer the purpose as well as a note for a hundred, but in this case I happened to have the ten and used it."

"I have been cleaning my glasses for years with bank notes and have never found anything that makes them as clear. If you use a handkerchief it leaves the lint behind, and ten to one the glass is blurred. The money removes all the dirt and grease and leaves no trace of itself. Am I afraid of contracting some disease of the eye? Well, I never thought of that, and I know that some physicians claim that diseases are transmitted by money, since it passes through so many hands. No, I am not afraid; and I will still continue to use the bank notes for this purpose. The texture is soft and it certainly removes dirt. Indeed, there is nothing like paper money for polishing fine glassware."

## Molasses Tank Ships.

It is easy enough to ship oil in tank ships, but not so practicable to do the same thing with molasses. At least the thing has been tried in iron tanks, and chemical action has spoiled the business. But now come some Boston people who have contracted to carry molasses from Cuba in wooden tanks for a New York sugar house. Four trips are to be made before July 1. The schooner to be employed has been fitted with twenty tanks, with an average capacity of 10,000 gallons. To keep the ship seaworthy these tanks are to be divided into compartments of 3000 gallons each.

## A Gem of Thought.

Here is a gem of thought from the Stock Growers' Journal, Miles City, Mont.: "While scratching our heads endeavoring to evolve an editorial we were struck with this thought, that those who cuss the town most, and who find the most fault in the reality, are the ones who are always around to snap up bargains."

## FIG-LEAF AND MORALS.

## Notions of Modesty in All Ages and Climes.

## CONVENTIONALISM OR MORALS.

True and False Shame—Impure Minds See Impurity—The Great Difference Between Innocence and Virtue.

In the Hebrew tradition of the origin of mankind, we are told, says Helen London in the Arena, that the Eden pair, from whose loins have proceeded the innumerable generations of beings we call the human race, were innocent of that emotion we name "shame," until the wily serpent induced Mother Eve into the pleasure of apple-eating. Weak man, as ever since, succumbed to her blandishments and partook with her of the feast, with the result that for the first time they perceived their nakedness and made for themselves garments, or, as one famous rendering has it, "breaches" of fig-leaves.

To the student of the development of moral ideas, this little incident in the traditional record presents a problem of great interest.

The fig-leaf of Adam's days, in its variety of counterpart at the present day as well as in ages past, is the symbol of an idea that has no assured stability of form, nor ever has had; and to the student it is perplexing, a baffling pursuit—this endeavoring to grasp the substance of the idea which shadows itself as modesty or shame. From the Puritan maiden, who swathed herself from chin to sole, to the Circassian slave-girl who will permit her body to be stripped before she will let her face be seen unveiled; from the Indian maiden of the North Pacific, who goes ungirt while mistress of herself, to the same maiden when she becomes a man's property and girds her loins; from the many-times-enveloped Boston girl in her boudoir, to the same girl upon the bathing-beach—the change of the idea is an interesting and not wholly satisfying one.

That there is something of actual import in the problem is evidenced by the frequent homilies upon the different phases through the pulpit and public press. Dancing, theater-going, dress, the nude in art, and so on, comes in for its share of denunciation which is seldom discriminating, and always evades an assertion of fundamental principles and their reasons. Recent expressions of opinion upon these phases through the press, pulpit, and action of governing bodies of art-galleries, dress, and so on, comes in for its share of denunciation which is seldom discriminating, and always evades an assertion of fundamental principles and their reasons. Recent expressions of opinion upon these phases through the press, pulpit, and action of governing bodies of art-galleries, dress, and so on, comes in for its share of denunciation which is seldom discriminating, and always evades an assertion of fundamental principles and their reasons.

A study of the ideas and customs of the nations of the past, as well as of the present, brings a heavy weight of evidence to show that notions of modesty, even more than of morality, are mainly acquired variations of, or inventions based upon, a very few fundamental principles, these in themselves having little or no relation to modesty or morality in the abstract. They are, in fact, a more or less of accordance from age to age, from year to year, even in nations of the same day? Is it not that we invent our notions from time to time, teaching them as absolute truths of the younger generation, rather than anything which we learn from nature? If our modern notions are too delicate, surely we alone are responsible for the paucity of fig-leaves.

It can be justly asked "Is not the true state of affairs this, that not our dresses, but our morals are out of row?"

In an affirmative answer there is more than a grain of truth. If we cut out our morals so that they would fit our bodies more nearly, there would be less necessity for clothes to cover the balance. Would it not, then, be the higher and wiser policy to adopt a less delectable style for our morals and avoid the occasion for indecency in dress? But we preach and we practice a containing of the body, we vilify and degrade the physical member of our human trinity, so that in sheer self-defense against ourselves we must wear some form of the primeval fig leaf. Does this seem an exaggeration, a vagary? Among the earliest ideas we inculcate in our child is an unreasonable, unreasoned contempt, a despising of certain portions and functions of the body. Year by year, we educate him faithfully in these notions, without logical reason assigned. If the child be a girl, we gradually increase the extent of the despisable portion, making the foundation of a "double standard of morality," which leads to some of the most wretched features of modern social life.

At puberty, when nature rarely fails to present new questionings over a wider range of thought, when the difference of sex and the origin of life and its functions become matters of inquiry—at the very time when nature prompts a search of knowledge, we increase our efforts at repression; we withdraw (as we think), all knowledge that is sought; and by a negative, if not an affirmative education, we inculcate a vicious *quasi* knowledge of the good and evil which did not exist before. We do worse than that—we create the very shame and evil, until then non-existent. Our child is surrounded by other children and by servants more viciously than himself, from whom he adds to his degraded learning; and thus, well-equipped to see harm, he fails not to find it. Unfortunately, not even here does our own work end—we have repressed his natural tendencies; we have kept him from all wise counsel; we have turned his impulses into unnatural, secret, vicious channels, and we have set in train a proof of that maxim of human perversity that "stolen waters taste sweet."

Light here lies a most certain truth—that we ourselves educate our children in evil. It is plain that if we taught them that a woman's bosom was a part of her body entitled to the same respect, that we instructed them in evil in itself and without reason for it, no one would find shame in the sight of it. If we taught that a woman's leg was as honorable a portion of her as a man's is to him, and with no more evil in it, none would be found. We teach that they are full of

evil and should be hidden from view—is it any wonder, then, that men want to see them? Is it strange that our young men—and old—crowd the spectacular drama, and find too often only a lustful pleasure in beholding the most beautiful outlines earth can show—the outlines of a woman's form? It is our fault that they see aught but the beauty—it is our fault that they thought but the beauty is to be seen. Nature gives no reason why a woman's form is less worthy to be viewed than a man's. Nature makes man's body the model of human strength, woman's of human beauty. Why should not both alike be viewed? In the days when woman's body was revered most in its beauty and in its use by the ancient Greeks, its form and flesh were least concealed from view; and then, if we are to believe the national historians, was Greek modesty and purity the greatest. If the wondrously beautiful conceptions of their sculptors, the objects of their adoration and of hundreds of later generations, must now be passed with averted eye, may not one ask, "Whose the shame, theirs or ours?" If then a woman as she approached that most sacred of her states, maternity, was an object of increased reverence, to be passed on the street by men with uncovered head and respectful bow, friend and stranger alike; and now the pregnant woman upon the street is the object of rude gaze, of jesting or disapproving remark, of imputation of immorality from man and woman alike—is it capricious to ask wherein our modesty exists? Is the barbaric Greek? Would that here we might have an avian!

Conceding that our daughters are contaminated by viewing the ballet, whence but from us did they get the idea of contamination? If the *danceuse* exerts indecent endeavors to allure our sons, who but ourselves make our sons respond to her allurements? But one may question whether the ballet and spectacle need be so immodest to lookers-on. I remember one night at one of Kraljic's most beautiful and imposing spectacles, I watched with interest a young man who had never seen such a performance. Of a really religious training, remarkably pure in thought as in life, he had reluctantly joined a party of friends at the theater. When the curtain went down at the close of the first act, shutting out the hundreds of lovely female forms in the scenery and garb of fairyland, he turned to me and said: "Is it not beautiful? Is it not exquisite? And they told me this was indecent and immoral! How I wish I could bring my sister to see it!" I was satisfied with the effect on him. I was satisfied upon another point—that as there are ballets and ballets, so there are spectators and spectators. The stage needs no defense here. Those who know it well know that there is far less immorality in what it puts forth than is charged by those who never enter a theater; that the immorality of the *danceuse* is more a matter of assertion than a proof; that the lewdness of her performances is very largely a question of the state of mind of the observer.

Misused and condemned as it has been, there is no saying truer in essence than "To the pure all things are pure." *Honi soit qui mal y pense* applies with not less force to the theater-goer than to the medieval courier. The pure mind cannot receive impurity, if it is really pure; and our ability to withstand what is not pure depends mainly on whether we were taught to receive it. That there is much of villainy in thought and situation on the stage no one questions. But let us ask ourselves two questions: How much of the evil that is such only because it is in our minds? How much of it is due to the demand for it, fostered by us?

To our customary notions of modesty and to our methods of imparting them, is due the great popularity of "erotic fiction." Is it not strange that by far the majority of readers of popular books of that nature are women—especially young women and girls? That it is so book-vendors and librarians everywhere know. Let it be known that a book in a library is slightly improper and it is at once sought after by our innocent maidens. They "want to know, you know?"—what? A more or less of something, which they know exists; unnamed, mysterious emotions which they feel impelled to taste—a feast to which they go prepared by their mothers to receive only a ruinous excitement.

No one of discernment, who has had much to do with children in their bodily life, but knows that the majority are victims of most disastrous vices, over which their mothers throw fig-leaves, to hide them from sight! Physicians combat these and their resulting evils with little zeal or success, knowing as they well do, that their efforts are mainly thrown away, while the present notions of modesty continue to be accepted as the highest type of virtue. Rare is it now, and ever has been, that a woman goes to her husband as unmarried as an ideal in a dream. When she does—in the sense in which the words quoted were used—the physician knows the chances are at least equal that she will be a more or less of a victim, or unwilling, to the vices which threaten to bankrupt the marriage and home relations—vices toward remedying which much could easily be done, were it not that the hands of physicians and sociologists are tied by those who believe we should follow "the strict rule of reason"—that is, *fact*, however unintentional, upholding of the hidden practice, however hideous it may be.

No greater mistake has the world ever made than its conventional accepting of innocence for virtue. Innocence may be purity, it can never be virtue.

No soul in, as we say, "virgin purity," can even have the worth of morally virtuous. Nothing is so easy to be as innocence, nor so difficult as virtue. In this realm, ignorance is not bliss; it is the path to a very tormenting hell.

We fail always when we try to raise our children in innocence. We would be fortunate if we did nothing worse than fail. But in our serene ignorance of, or blind opposition to, the ways of nature, we force them into a seeking and finding of a vicious knowledge, which arms them with the weapons that turn against virtue.

What wonder, then, that they so often fall in the fight, are made prisoners by the powers of evil? The fig-leaves we have put on them are not coats of mail—they simply serve to indicate to the enemy the vulnerable points. We teach them not the things to be guarded against, either in themselves or in others; and if our sweet daughter is tainted by the pressure of the row's arm in the waltz, I fear it is because we have not taught her to recognize and shun the row, nor to repel contagion when it is present. And if it is our son who is the row, as he may likely be with some other mother's daughter, I fear that there, too, we must bear the blame. For did not our conventional ideas of modesty prevent our rightly instructing him? We do need to educate in morals, but we need fewer fig-leaves. We do not need, as was recently thought necessary in one of our large cities, to put trousers on the Apollo Belvidere, nor a gown on the Venus of Milo. We can learn that lust is not for things

permitted, but for things forbidden. We can teach our sons and daughters to see no harm where harm exists. We can teach them the inherent nobility and decency of the human form. We can educate them in the essence of delicacy, which is to think no indecency.

To those who fear to have rotten timbers taken away, lest harm come to the edifice, it will be an easy task to find in the foregoing a plea for the abolition of all modesty. For such, and for those who form judgments from "a casual glance," this article was not written.

## Song Birds.

[An Essay by C. F. Aiken, read at the California Floral Society, February 13.]

That California has but few singing-birds compared to those of New England and European countries is generally conceded. The more birds there are, the sweeter singers, than even the meadow-lark in the early morning, are generally desired by all who are out of doors as much as all horticulturists must be, is something that must be assumed. Oregon has recently received large importations of sweet singers and a movement to bring similar song-birds into California has lately been inaugurated. That the State Floral Society may be informed of what is being done in this matter and may consider the wisdom of endorsing a plan that will make all out-of-door California more attractive, and possibly individual flower gardens more pleasing, is the object of this paper.

In the month of May, 1889, the Oregon Society imported from Clausthal, in Germany, under a contract with a German bird-dealer, the following birds in pairs of males and females, viz.: Ten pairs black-headed nightingales, 8 pairs of gray song thrushes, 35 pairs of black song thrushes, 22 pairs skylarks, 4 pairs of singing quail, 20 pairs black starlings, 10 bullfinches, 40 pairs goldfinches, 40 pairs of chaffinches, 35 pairs of linnets, 40 pairs of ziskins (green finches), 20 pairs grosbeaks, 1 pair real nightingales (the real had died on the way), and several pairs of red-breasted English robins, wrens, forest finches, yellow-hammers, green finches. The secretary, C. F. Aiken, reports that all these birds, with their cages, were placed on exhibition for four days to the public. Thousands of people went to see them, and the society realized about \$500 by this show, which went toward paying for the expense of bringing them out. At the close of the exhibition all the birds were turned loose in the suburbs of Portland, and a large number in other counties. The larks were let loose out of the city near clover meadows. The birds have done well ever since they were let loose. Some nested in Portland and some in the suburbs, while others went far off into the State.

The society has received reports from numerous places that the birds have prospered, and that the schools have been a grand success. A. H. Dosch's place, back of Portland, black thrushes, song thrushes, goldfinches and black-headed nightingales have made their home and reared their young ones. Mr. Dosch has a large orchard and an abundance of water on his place, which makes it sought by the birds. Linnets have remained in and around the city, and their sweet songs have been heard all over the city and East Portland. A pair of black-headed nightingales nested near Silverton, forty miles south of Portland, last summer, and a pair was taken there by Frank D. Damm, a mile from Portland. Mr. Maher of North Portland reports a nightingale singing near his place after dark during summer. At Mr. Munk's place, back of the city, a pair of song thrushes made their nest and raised five young ones this summer. Frank Damm found a pair of song thrushes nesting back of the exposition building last season. Several bullfinches were seen by H. D. McDonald, a short time since, back of the city. Mr. Stahr, the Portland bird dealer, saw a flock of greenfinches in South Portland nesting.

[The City Council of Los Angeles has just passed an ordinance making it unlawful to trap, shoot or otherwise kill or maim any song bird. Boys will take notice and stop roaming over the hills with shotguns, as the residents of Down Hills are determined to protect the birds.]

## Making Time Fly.

[St. Louis Republic.]

The utility and value of time and space by electricity never better illustrated than by an incident which occurred on the coast of India, where two English ships were repairing a telegraph cable near Bombay. The two ships were but half a mile apart, one of them holding the shore end of the cable in close communication with Bombay, the other having the shore end which was connected with Aden. It became necessary for the two ships to communicate with each other in order to complete their work; this was accomplished by one of them telegraphing to Bombay and thence around to Aden, and the other from Aden about Bombay, and thence back to Bombay. Thus a speedy means of sending messages a half mile they were sent around by a route nearly 4000 miles in length.

## He Kissed Me.

A Nebraska paper relates the following educational incident: A high school girl, class A, being told by her teacher to pass the sentence, "He kissed me," consented reluctantly, because opposed to speaking of private affairs in public. "He," she commenced, with unnecessary emphasis and a fond lingering over the words, "he brought crimson to her cheeks, 'is a pronoun; third person, singular number, masculine gender; a gentleman pretty well fixed; universally considered a good catch. Kissed is a verb, transitive—too much so; regular—every evening; indicative mood—indicating affection; first and third person, plural number and governed by circumstances. Me—oh, everybody knows me," and down she went.

## Excursionists in Colton.

[Colton Chronicle.]

Excursionists were thicker here this week than soldiers are reported to be in that place that is paved with good intentions.

## Now Ready for Delivery.

The Times Premium Atlas of the World. A complete five-dollar atlas of the world—free! This is what the Times-Mirror Company offers to every person sending one year's cash subscription to THE DAILY TIMES—\$10.20 in the city or \$9.00 by mail. The same offer is made for five subscriptions to THE WEEKLY MIRROR and \$10.00 in cash. When the atlas is sent by mail thirty cents postage will be added. This atlas has been specially published upon the order of this company, by the great publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, and is uniform with the standard atlas published by them, except that it contains a double-page map of California and bears upon its title page the legend: "THE LOS ANGELES TIMES ATLAS OF THE WORLD." We offer it as the most easily and valuable premium ever given for a single newspaper subscription. This great premium is now ready for delivery to our patrons.



## THE FLOOD'S HAVOC.

## Conflicting Reports of the Loss in Arizona.

Only a Few Persons Drowned—The Property Damage Heavy.

Yuma Indians Destitute and in Danger of Starvation.

The Sacramento River Again Very High and Rising—Storm-Bound Passengers Arrive at the Needles.

By Telegraph to The Times.

DENVER (Col.) March 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The Rocky Mountain News' Yuma, Ariz., special says: Over two hundred and fifty houses are in ruins from the flood, and 1400 people are homeless. Not a single business house remains standing, and it is feared hundreds of lives have been lost in the Gila Valley. The river above town is seven miles wide and below town in places the water covers the country in one grand lake over fifty miles across. The town has provisions sufficient for eight days more, and the Southern Pacific Hotel is feeding 1000 people daily.

Reports from Jakuno, fifteen miles above here, are to the effect that the flood drove the people into tree tops and many became exhausted from cold and hunger, and dropped into the water and were drowned.

Reports from reliable sources put the loss of life in the valley anywhere from thirty up to 100. All along the valley for 200 miles everything is desolation. Houses and barns, stock and fences have been carried away by the flood, leaving the country bare as the desert. Eighty miles south of here where 5000 Cocopah Indians live, the country is flooded for eighty miles square, and as there are no hills for refuge, it is reported that over one hundred of them have been drowned.

The great valley of the Colorado is one vast sea of water. The loss in this county looks up to \$2,000,000. Old Yuma will probably never be rebuilt. The town will go high up on the hills.

YUMA (Ariz.) March 1.—[Special.] One life has been lost in Yuma. The latest from the Mohawk Valley is that two Mexicans have been drowned. The balance of the settlers are safe on the mesa. Provisions and tents are all that is required for the sufferers. The Colorado has fallen ten feet.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—General Manager A. N. Towne of the Southern Pacific tonight dispelled the rumor that hundreds of lives had been lost at Yuma by a second flood. He stated to the Associated Press that he had been in communication with Yuma up to 7:30, San Francisco time, and had received no such report, as he surely would have had the news of a disaster. So far no lives have been lost at Yuma, except one Mexican who was drowned last week. In the Upper Gila Valley, however, the ranches may be flooded and some people drowned.

Mr. Towne gave the railroad situation as follows: Twenty miles of track west of Yuma are under water. Tomorrow, 700 men will commence the work of repair, bringing in track which has floated off on ties and repairing the roadbed. Unless a further flood occurs the road will be open in ten days.

YUMA (Ariz.) March 1.—The statements made of great loss of life are untrue. One man is known to have been drowned. The death of others is reported, but not confirmed. News from the Mohawk Valley, just received, is that many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property has been destroyed, and although dozens of narrow escapes are reported, no lives are believed to have been lost. Settlers in the Gila Valley have lost large numbers of live stock, and are nearly without shelter. The Yuma Indians have lost everything they owned by the overflow. Unless they are assisted, they will suffer for food. Later and fuller news is expected from up the Gila Valley tonight. The Colorado and Gila rivers are falling and the weather is clear and cool.

The river has fallen to almost the level of the water before the flood. The Gila River has changed its course in several places. At Gila City the railroad track is covered for miles by water ten feet deep.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The Chronicle's special Maricopa, Ariz., March 1, by mail from Phoenix, February 27, says: The second rise in the Salt River yesterday was several inches higher than last night. No material damage was done to Phoenix or Tempe. The Mormon settlement of Lehi, on the south bank of the Salt River was nearly destroyed. The Gila River rose twenty-five feet in a few hours. The bridge at Florence has washed away, and the town is supposed to be under water. The town is built of adobe, so the loss is great. The Colorado River at Yuma is greatly swollen. The flood waters of the Gila and Salt rivers are yet to come, and it is feared the town will be wiped out. Thirty miles of the Southern Pacific tract west of Maricopa is under water.

## MORE HIGH WATER.

The Sacramento and American Rivers Booming.

SACRAMENTO, March 1.—[By the Associated Press.] The Sacramento River rose rapidly during last night, and this afternoon it registered 24 feet 2 inches. Large quantities of driftwood were carried down the stream. The American River was the cause of the sudden rise in the Sacramento. The levees are all in good condition and there are no fears of any break. The river can rise several feet without causing any alarm. The river at mid-night registered 24 feet 10 inches.

## STORM-BOUND TOURISTS.

NEEDLES, March 1.—Nine coaches filled with California passengers delayed by washouts on the Southern Pacific, arrived this afternoon via Deming and Albuquerque over the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Most of the passengers are destined for Southern California. All are well. No suffering has resulted from the delay, everything possible having been done for their comfort and to facilitate progress.

## A FLOOD AT GILROY.

GILROY, March 1.—Another heavy rain fell last night, adding about an inch to the already superabundant precipitation. The adjacent creeks, under heavy pressure from the mountain districts, overleaped their banks this morning and the water flowed from them through the south end of

town, reaching the railroad depot and beyond. Today has alternated with sunshine and clouds, with a prospect of this afternoon of more rain yet to come.

ONTARIO HAS ENOUGH. (Cal.) March 1.—The February rainfall was 10.10 inches; the season's total 13.85. The weather continues threatening. While no damage was done here, more rain is now very unwelcome.

ILL-FATED TIA JUANA.

SAN DIEGO, March 1.—News from Tia Juana shows that the disaster was greater than at first reported. The people are housed in a schoolhouse almost naked. The neighboring farmers have used up all their surplus food and the county now takes charge of their immediate necessities. A steam 1000 feet wide by sixteen feet deep is flowing through International avenue. The current is so swift that row-boats cannot be used to aid the people. Nothing is left in the village. Debris covers the town to a depth of six or more feet. The people will rebuild on the high land back of the old site in the spring. Three lives were lost.

The steamer Santa Maria arrived this evening with the first mail for San Diego since last Sunday.

## THE FATHER OF WATERS.

A Great Overflow of the Mississippi Threatened.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—[By the Associated Press.] Concerning the condition of the levees and the uneasy feeling produced along the lower Mississippi by the continued rising of the water, the following information has been received by a telegram from Capt. Lambert, for many years editor of the Natchez Democrat. He says:

"The situation in river matters along the lower Mississippi just now is quite critical. While the water in sight does not appear to be sufficient to cause a flood of the height attained last year, yet indications now are for rains through a considerable portion of the valley, and if they should occur it is probable the floods of last year would be equaled during the present season. The levees are not really in so good a condition as they were at this time last year and there is constant fear of their giving way under pressure at many points along the line."

R. F. Reynolds, commercial agent of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroads, said that the present condition of the Mississippi River and its tributaries threatens a disastrous overflow from Memphis to New Orleans. The main river as well as its tributaries are higher than at this date last year.

## HIS LAST WISH GRANTED.

A Hotel Man's Ashes Scattered from the Top of Bartholdi's Statue.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[By the Associated Press.] A committee of four from the Statue Island Settlement Corps, appointed to carry out the request of Henry Meyer, proprietor of the Puck Hotel at Port Richmond, that his ashes be scattered to the winds from the top of the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, fulfilled their mission today.

After a brief address by the master of ceremonies, each man holding a paper bag containing the ashes of Meyer in his right hand, pronounced these words together, "Here goes the last of Puck Meyer's happy days," and then scattered the ashes to the four winds.

## Deaths of a Day.

TUCSON (Ariz.) March 1.—John Voucher, a well-known mining superintendent, died of heart disease this morning.

NASHVILLE, March 1.—Col. W. W. Gates, the oldest journalist in Tennessee, died at Jackson today, aged 78. In 1842 he founded the West Tennessee Whig, and is the last celebrated leader of the Whig party in the South.

## Lightning's Havoc.

NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) March 1.—A destructive winter storm, accompanied by lightning, visited this city and vicinity last night. At South Dartmouth, West Point and Mattapoisett, the lightning played havoc, destroying no less than six buildings, and causing serious injury to two churches, one valued at \$8000 being demolished.

The Coming Ball Season.

SAN JOSE, March 1.—At a meeting of the Baseball League managers today a schedule of games for the coming season was adopted. Each team will play 149 games. The season will open March 22 with games at San Francisco and Sacramento, and will close November 22.

## Murdered by a Negro.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—O. H. Hamilton, Government levee constructor, was shot and instantly killed last night by a negro named Frank Burgess in a dispute over wages. The murderer escaped.

Twenty Business Houses Burned. WATERLOO (N. Y.) March 1.—Twenty business houses at Harmon, a St. Lawrence county village of 600 inhabitants, were burned this morning. The loss is \$75,000.

## Crime in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—At Gray's station near Barboursville today, Abner Mitchell killed John Woods, and in turn was shot to death by John Ingle during a quarrel.

## Aggressiveness of Railroad Corporations.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.) Feb. 17, 1891.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] A case will soon be tried before the Interstate Commission, which will more fully define the rights of the public against the railroad corporations. Col. Blanton Duncan brought charges last year against the Atchafalaya, Topka and Santa Fe for continuous violations of law, and the case is about ready for trial. There will be some variety about this trial, as the answer of the Santa Fe, sworn to by a Chicago employee and filed by the Washington lawyers, Britton & Gray, was not a real pleading, but what is called "sham," taking issue on irrelevant matters, and in one portion asserting that the plaintiff had sworn to a lie and knew it when he did so. A motion to strike out the answer was made, and the leading cases sustaining the point—under the New York rules an answer was stricken out for "sham and frivolous," and judgment affirmed in the Court of Appeals on the petition. Col. Duncan also demands that the lawyers and the Chicago employee shall be fined and imprisoned for contempt of court; has likewise remedied by criminal libel against each, and also civil suit for slander. This is one of the class of cases in which the privilege to attorneys to enter libelous pleadings does not extend.

One of the points to be decided is

whether the railroad shall continue to swindle shippers by inserting in bills of lading that the freight is released and at owners' risk, when the law and decisions are all the other way, and that for loss or damage the carrier must pay full value. Another point whether they shall be permitted to charge shippers one thousand or ten thousand pounds, a rate three times as great as that by the carload. But the great point is as to the legality of the railroad combination to fix and maintain high rates of freight under an illegal association—an evasion of the prohibition to pool and divide earnings. There are many decisions against such action, but the railroads seem determined to do what they please, and to spoliolate the public until a final decision. It takes two years to get the commission's order. Then two years more up the United States Circuit Court and probably four years for the Supreme Court. Possibly by the end of the eight years the corporations may own and control the country. That seems to be the idea of the unscrupulous men who run the soulless machine.

An important decision was rendered here yesterday in the Common Pleas Court against the Santa Fe, in a suit by Col. Duncan for the breaking of his furniture in transit from Los Angeles.

Importance to the Santa Fe was in the fact that probably two or three millions value in railroad cars belonging to that corporation is scattered in the various States. To obtain jurisdiction an attachment was levied on a car; and to dismiss that attachment efforts of skillful counsel were brought to bear. Wallace & Bush, backed by the aid of the legal ability in the employ of such a huge railroad corporation, the largest in the world. The court, after argument, some weeks since, and submission of briefs, decided that the attachment must stand. For forty years it has been a question of contest by railroads that they were to be privileged, and many decisions have been made exempting rolling stock from attachment and execution. The current of authority in later years has been the other way. The constitution of Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas and West Virginia now provide "rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railway company or corporation in this State shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the General Assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale."

Jones on railroad securities, commenting on the case, says: "The general purpose of this constitutional provision is undoubtedly to enable general creditors of railroad corporations, whose claims may be small, to find property out of which their claims may be satisfied."

This is to prevent the corporations from swindling multitudes of creditors by giving a mortgage on everything and thus seeking immunity from just debts.

The national sequence of vast consolidations of wealth and power in huge corporations is being shown by evidence now coming before the public, of the vindictive pursuit of any individuals who may refuse to surrender their independence to join great trusts when ordered to do so.

Pinckerton's are employed to report all their actions, and in their business every obstacle is placed, and boycotts procured whenever possible. The climax has been reached in the proof as to the effort by Gibson to destroy a rival establishment, involving as it would have done, the horrible death of 150 men, including the tool who was to be employed, and then lost.

J. B. C.

## Peculiar

In Combination, Proportion, and Process of preparation, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "400 doses one dollar." Other medicines require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as

## Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has attained such popularity in so short a time.

## Is Peculiar to Itself.

Peculiar in the originality and effectiveness of its advertising, its methods are continually being copied by competitors.

Peculiar in the way it wins the people's confidence, one bottle always sells another.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## 100 Doses One Dollar

## Teeth Extracted Free

FROM 8 TO 9 A. M.



## Prices Always Reasonable.

Gold Fillings, \$1 and up.  
Gold Crowns, \$5 and up.  
Silver or Amalgam Fillings, 50c and up.  
Dentures or False Teeth, \$5 and up.  
Teeth Cleaned, 50c and up.  
Discolored Gums and Teeth Treated.  
Artificial Teeth, \$9 up per set.  
A large assortment of Teeth in stock to select from.  
All work guaranteed to be first class.

## DR. PARKER,

CORNER BROADWAY AND THIRD STREET.  
(Entrance on Third St.)

Oranges, Roses, Strawberries.

4000 Home-grown, clean and thrifty Navel orange trees at reasonable prices. We make a specialty of setting within a reasonable distance of survey, and guarantee them to live.

1000 20,000 Month strawberry plants, the best market berry; only 50c per thousand.

See E. H. CHIPPEN, Monterey road, Pasadena, near Alhambra and Pasadena street-car line, or H. A. CHIPPEN, 211 E. Broadway, L. A.

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—FOR CASH OR ON SHARES.—

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LOS ANGELES.



California Fruit Syrup cures Habitual Constipation.

California Fruit Syrup cures Indigestion.

California Fruit Syrup cures Headache.

California Fruit Syrup cures Blisters.

California Fruit Syrup removes Liver Trouble.

California Fruit Syrup removes Kidney Trouble.

California Fruit Syrup Purifies the Blood.

California Fruit Syrup expels Fever.

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California Fruit Syrup is Palatable.

California Fruit Syrup does not gripe.

California Fruit Syrup does not sicken the stomach.

California Fruit Syrup is composed of pure herbs and fruit, and no minerals.

California Fruit Syrup is equally useful for men, women, children and infants.

California Fruit Syrup tones up the Intestines, increases the secretions, which in turn facilitates digestion and relieves Constipation.

Sold in bottles, 50c and \$1, by all leading druggists, or at the branch office of the California Fruit Syrup Co., room 8, 214 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT SYRUP CO.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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## I WILL SET ANY PORTION OF MY ORANGE GROVE TRACT FROM 5 ACRES UP TO 50 ACRES

## First-Class Orange Trees,

## THREE YEARS' CARE

And will sell the Land, Including Trees and Care, for \$500 PER ACRE.

This proposition means that you have no expense on the Orange Grove except the original purchase price for three years, or until the orchard comes to bearing. You have your choice of varieties, Navel, Malta, Bloods, St. Michael's, Hart's Tardiff, Homestead, Mediterranean Sweet Oranges, or Villa Franca Lemons. If you want an Orange Grove, it will pay you to see the Orange Grove Tract and see what has been accomplished there in one year, and see the kind of care trees will have if I plant them and care for them. Irrigating and domestic water delivered under pressure, one inch to each eight acres of land.

Investigate all the advantages of the Orange Grove Tract before you buy. A part of this Tract is in the city limits of Pomona and a part just outside the limits.

JOHN E. PACKARD, Pomona, Cal.

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226 W. First St. Southeast Corner Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Body Brussels - \$1.00

Roxbury and other best Tapestries, .85

All-wool Extra Super Ingrains, .65

We Carry the Latest Effects in Artistic Furniture!

(SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS.)

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326, 328 and 330 S. MAIN ST. Near Westminster Hotel.

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326, 328 and 330 S. MAIN ST



## STAGE TONES.

Fred Warde and Mrs. D. P. Bowers this Week.

"THE LITTLE TYCOON" TONIGHT.

Dan Sully in "The Millionaire"—Minstrelsy at the Theater—Miss Rowan's Approaching Debut—Edwin Booth.

The present will be a busy week at both our theaters. At the Grand Opera House, McLeod and Lehman offer two nights and a matinee of comic opera, and four nights and a matinee of "legitimate." For tonight and tomorrow we are to have *The Little Tycoon* by Willard Spenser's Company, the same excellent organization, with but slight change, that presented the piece here about two years ago. The company consists of forty-seven people; the following is the cast of leading characters:

Gen. Knickerbocker.....W. N. Rochester  
Violet.....Edie E. Cave  
Miss Hurricane.....Alice Homer  
Avin Barry.....J. A. H. H. H.  
Jolly Dimple.....Jennie Goldthwaite  
Lord Dolphin.....Nell O'Brien  
Teddy.....Joseph Mealey

Having once listened to the airs that have made this opera famous in its way, it will be a pleasure to listen again to "Tell Me, Daisy," "The Little Tycoon," "Love Comes Like a Summer Sign," "When I Was a Boy," "Heel and Toe." The management promises that the scenery and costumes shall be equal to anything ever seen on this stage. A matinee will be given tomorrow.

Following the comic opera and opening on Wednesday night, Fred Warde will begin his Shakespearean repertory with *Henry VIII*. Much has been said in praise of Mr. Warde's delineation of the scheming Cardinal Wolsey, and it is not difficult to believe that Mrs. D. P. Bowers will make a strong impression in the part of the unhappy "Queen Katharine." It has usually been the custom to close the representation of this play with the death of the Queen, the curtain falling on the vision of her apotheosis, usually a lovely picture of angels, clouds, harps and things set off with appropriate celestial music. Charles Kean finished his representation of the play at this point, but Warde restores the last act with the pageant of the Princess Elizabeth's christening, thus winding up the play on a more cheerful key than has been usual.

Mr. Warde's impersonations of "Othello," "Macbeth" and "Shylock," will be looked for with the greatest interest. It is gratifying to know that he comes with such support as Mrs. Bowers can give him. She is eminently qualified for the roles she will fill, and as the company is a large one we may expect to witness a worthy representation of the masterpieces of dramatic literature.

At the Los Angeles Theater, under Manager Wyatt, the minstrels of Goodyear, Elton and Schilling held their way up to and including Wednesday evening. Following the example set by Cleveland these minstrels have come to a great outlay in plushes and velvets, silks and satins for the costumes and stage draping of their "first part." The appropriateness of this gorgeous display is one of the questions that it is now useless to ask. The outlay is no doubt found to pay in attracting the crowd, and it certainly converts the stage into a scene of splendor for the time.

When the minstrels close their engagement Daniel Sully, a very clever impersonator of Irish character, will give his new play *The Millionaire*, opening on Thursday night and finishing out the week. Sully appears to have made a hit at private sale, play, which was written specially for him, and if one may judge by his work done when he last visited Los Angeles, he will give a finished and artistic character sketch.

Miss Maud Rowan, who was, up to about a year ago, one of the reigning belles of Los Angeles society, and whose departure from the orange groves of Southern California caused many an aching void in the susceptible hearts of the gilded youths who adorn the cotillion and wield the sceptre of the tennis clubs, has decided to adopt the stage as a profession. She has been under the best of training, and will make her debut in the part of "Siebel" in Lewis Morrison's production of *Faust*, which is on a grander scale than anything Morrison has yet done. Miss Rowan's stage name is Lassing Rowan. The young lady's physical qualifications for the stage are well known in society here, her beauty and intelligence having made her many warm friends who will wish her every success in her chosen career.

Grand in Denver this week, en route to San Francisco. The company includes all the old favorites, together with a complete chorus and orchestra. It will appear here at the Los Angeles Theater in due season, under the management of Harry Wast.

At the Press Club entertainment given recently in San Francisco, the courtship scene from *Henry V* was given, among other selections, by Henry Miller, Maud Hamlin and Lulu Kiehl. It was so well received that the scene has been repeated as a curtain-raiser for *All the Comforts of Home* at the Baldwin. The last-named comedy is to be given at the Grand Opera House here in a few weeks, and it is to be hoped that the "curtain-raiser" will not be forgotten.

Edwin Booth, according to a newspaper report, is to go out next season with a strong company to be selected for him by Lawrence Barrett. Such event as another tour to be made by the great tragedian, however, is most unlikely to occur. He is said by those who have seen him, likely to be failing fast, and his physical strength so far diminished, that at his last performance of *Richard III* he was obliged to sit while delivering the famous "curse of Rome" speech. Mr. Booth is a wealthy man, with no ambition left to gratify, and it is an open secret that it was only his great kindness of heart and desire to help his friend that induced him to undertake the discomforts of a starting tour that made Lawrence Barrett's fortune, converting him from a condition of absolute need to one of affluence.

Nothing is more distressing upon the stage than to witness the decay of the powers that once made the player famous. In view of Mr. Booth's physical condition at the present time and the obvious falling off of his ability to play characters that demand such effort, such as "Othello," "Beatrice," "King Lear" and others, his warmest friends and admirers will desire to see him spare himself. The memory of his great achievements should not be clouded by the spectacle of a veteran who "lags superfluous on the stage."

Music and Drama gives as a report that a certain theatrical manager in Portland, Or., intends to present at his leading people from being featured or receiving press recognition. That manager must have a great idea of his influence with the Portland newspapers, and will find himself greatly mistaken if he makes any such attempt as that indicated.

Marie Wainwright's production of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* at the California Theater in San Francisco, has been received by the press and the public with the greatest favor. Barton Hill as "Malvolio" is also greatly praised. The only criticism upon Miss Wainwright that amounts to fault-finding is to the effect that her assumption of the boy character is too thin, so far as disguise is concerned; that in fact she is all through the piece too obviously feminine in make-up and in acting, and the other characters on the stage would be lunatics not to see through her artless attempts at concealment of her sex. The grace, talent and refinement of the fair actress are commended upon in glowing terms.

The success of such a production in these days is as much of a compliment to the taste of the theater patrons as it is to the gracious powers of the star.

Fred Warde's fortieth birthday was celebrated on the 23d ult. A banquet was given at Woodland, where he was playing at the time, in honor of the event.

The Emma Juch Opera Company was not very successful at Spokane Falls the two nights it played there, but the people turned out en masse to see *Natural Gas*, which followed directly after.

Clay Clement is now leading man at Cordray's Theater in Seattle.

John Templeton will continue under John Russell's management next season, but a new play to replace that dismal failure, *MacGinty*, is to be provided for her.

If the young ladies who take such delight in exhibiting their beefy hips in burlesque could only see how much more picturesque and charming is the modest page's dress worn by Marie Wainwright in *Twelfth Night*, they would surely relinquish their present style.—[Music and Drama.]

## HOW IS YOUR CHILD?

Swift's Specific is the great developer, of delicate children. It regulates the secretions; it stimulates the skin to healthy action, and assists nature in development.

There is no tonic for children equal to S. S. S.

Send for our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases.

## Orange Land and Orange Trees

—ON FIVE YEARS' TIME.

The very best Orange Land in the market, with pure Mountain Water, piped to each subdivision, together with the best orange trees, added to Washington Navel, Malta Blood and Med. Terranean Sweets are now offered on 5 or 10 years' time. The land is raised from \$20 to \$30 per acre, trees, 11 each, native stock. Only 50 per cent cash down required. NO FURTHER PAYMENT FOR 5 YEARS; interest only 7 per cent. What could show more confidence in the land, trees, water and climate than this?

The land is at MONTONE, adjacent to REDLANDS and CRAFTON. The oldest orange grove in the country is at this place. The olive, strawberry guava, peach, apricot and apple grow here. A MONTONE has the same superior flavor that the orange has at that altitude, and the trees produce the largest crop of any on account of being away from the coast of the north winds.

W. P. McINTOSH, General Manager,  
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**SAFE DEPOSITORY FOR VALUABLES.**  
One of the safest and most convenient places in the city of Los Angeles for the deposit and storage of valuable papers, money, jewelry, silverware, watches, boxes, trunks, and other valuable packages may be found in our vaults. We have a large and complete stock of safes, and will build to order any size and style of safe. We also have a large and complete stock of fireproof safes, and will build to order any size and style of safe. We are located in the heart of the city, and are accessible by all lines of transportation. We are open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. daily, and on Sundays from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. We are also open for the night, and will keep your valuables safe and sound until you wish to remove them. We are also open for the night, and will keep your valuables safe and sound until you wish to remove them. We are also open for the night, and will keep your valuables safe and sound until you wish to remove them.

**5 PER CENT PAID ON DEPOSITS.**  
**Main Street Savings Bank and Trust Co.,**  
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000.

J. R. LAMBERT, Pres. F. W. DAVAN, Cashier. CHAS. FORMAN, Vice-Pres.  
Five-Cent Deposits Savings Bank, and all other forms of the city.  
Money to loan on mortgages, bonds and dividend-paying stocks bought and sold.  
This bank is authorized by its charter to pay interest on deposits.  
(INCORPORATED OCT. 28, 1889.)

**INCREASE OF TOTAL RESOURCES:**  
January 1st, 1890 \$115,871.37  
April 1st, 1890 101,715.02  
July 1st, 1890 227,711.68  
October 1st, 1890 282,904.46  
February 1st, 1891 411,014.94

**Security Savings Bank -- Capital, \$200,000.**  
NO. 148 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.**  
F. N. MYERS, President Nevada Bank, San Francisco; President Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Los Angeles.  
ANDREW J. BOWNE, President Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.; President Hastings National Bank, Hastings, Mich.  
MRS. EMELINE CHILDS, Secretary National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.  
M. W. HELLMAN, Vice-President Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.  
T. L. DEQUE, Vice-President and Western Merchants' Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.  
JAMES H. HILLMAN, Of Hays, Wyo.; Vice-President, Los Angeles, Cal.  
JAMES H. HILLMAN, Of Hays, Wyo.; Vice-President, Los Angeles, Cal.  
JAMES H. HILLMAN, Of Hays, Wyo.; Vice-President, Los Angeles, Cal.

**FIVE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.**  
The notice of the public is called to the fact that this bank has the largest paid-up capital of any Savings Bank in Southern California, and only loans money on approved real-estate security. That since its organization it has been the policy of the bank to make it a place of deposit for the community; that, under the State law, the private estates of its stockholders are protected against the total indebtedness of the bank. These facts, with care exercised in making loans, insure a safe depository for saving accounts. School teachers, disbursements, employees in factories and shops, laborers, etc., will find it convenient to make deposits in small amounts. CHILDREN'S SAVINGS DEPOSITS received in sums of 25 cents and upward. Remittances may be sent by draft or Wells, Fargo & Co., Express.

**CITIZENS BANK OF LOS ANGELES,**  
CORNER THIRD AND SPRING STREETS.  
CAPITAL \$200,000.

**OFFICERS:**  
T. C. LOWE, President  
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T. C. LOWE, R. L. Williams, G. F. Cronin, L. W. Blinn and J. W. Brothrock.  
Transacts a general banking business; discounts notes; accepts accounts subject to check. Pays interest on time deposits.

**GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.**  
NO. 114 SOUTH MAIN STREET \$100,000.

Interest Paid on Deposits, Real Estate Loans Made.  
R. M. McDonald, President; Louis Lichtenberger, Vice-President; W. M. Sheldon, 3d Vice-President; M. N. Avery, Secretary; F. Schumacher, Assistant Secretary; Victor Foss, Treasurer.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK,**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Capital.....\$100,000.00  
Surplus.....118,000.00

JOHN E. PLATER, R. S. BAKER, President  
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DIRECTORS: R. S. Baker, Leveley H. Bixby, J. B. Dewey, Geo. H. Stewart, Jotham Bixby, Geo. W. Prescott, John E. Plater.

**CALIFORNIA BANK,**  
Cor Broadway and Second, Los Angeles.  
Paid up Capital.....\$300,000  
Surplus.....20,000

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OFFICERS: H. C. Wilmer, Pres.; J. T. Weldon, Cashier, J. Frankenberg, V. P.; J. M. Wither, Asst. Cashier.

**The National Bank of California,**  
Spring and Second sts., Los Angeles, Cal.  
CAPITAL, \$250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Dr. W. L. Graves, E. F. C. Klocke, O. T. Johnson, W. H. Day, Dan McFarlane, M. H. Sherman, Fred Kato, John Wolf, Phil. T. K. Bard.  
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Capital.....\$100,000

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Money to loan on first-class real estate.

**PICTURE FRAMES,**  
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—AND—  
Artists' Materials.

Reliable Goods and Satisfactory Prices.

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210 E. FIRST ST.  
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Company's  
EXTRACT  
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For improved and economic cooking. Use it for soups, sauces, Made Dishes, Gams, Fish, etc. The purest meat preparation. Contains no added salt. In each can of Liebig's Extract of Beef there is a small card with a coupon for a free copy of the book "The Art of Cooking" sent by mail on receipt of price for \$3.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price for \$3.00.

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General banking, fire and burglar proof safe deposit boxes rented at from \$5 to \$25 per annum.

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Los Angeles, No. 317 New High St.  
Capital.....\$100,000  
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Capital.....\$500,000  
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DIRECTORS: GEO. H. BONERBAC, President.  
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W. W. COBURN, Assistant Cashier.  
E. G. Cochran, Col. H. H. Markham, Perry M. Green, Warren Gillison, H. S. Sinabau.

Exchange for sale on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

**HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?**  
No better or safer investment can be found than our 7 per cent guaranteed ranch mortgages. Security ample and constantly increasing in value.  
Mortgages in all denominations from \$200 to \$100,000. A cure guaranteed. Trial free on application. Price, \$1 per box; six boxes, \$5. Money returned if Kelly's Corn Cure fails. Twenty-five Cents a bottle.

For sale only by  
**OFF & VAUGHN,**  
successors to John A. Off, Pharmacists and Chemists, 411 Cor. 4th and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

**THE W. H. PERRY**  
Lumber and Manufacturing Company's  
Lumber Yard and Planing Mills,  
COMMERCIAL ST., LOS ANGELES.

## Legal.

## Proposals for the Purchase of

## Sealed Proposals Will Be

## Received by the undersigned up to the

## fourteenth day of March, 1891, for the

## purchase of three hundred \$100 Los Angeles

## County Courthouse Bonds, numbered consecutively from one to three hundred \$100,

## both numbers included, of the denomination of one thousand (\$1000) dollars each, and payable on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1914, or at any time before that date, at the pleasure of said County, in gold coin of the United States.

## With interest thereon at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and on the 1st day of July of each year, bonds and interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer of said Los Angeles County.

## Said bonds having been issued in conformity with an ordinance enacted by the Board of Supervisors of said Los Angeles County, dated April 22nd, A. D. 1890, and under authority conferred by said Board by the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to establish a system of county and county bonds of government," approved March 14th, A. D. 1888.

## None of said bonds will be sold for less than face value, and no interest from July 1st, 1890, nor shall any sale be final or valid until approved by the said Board of Supervisors of said Los Angeles County.

## Notices are hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said corporation held on the 15th day of January, 1891, an assessment of Ten Dollars (\$10) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the secretary at the office of the Company, No. 108 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Any stock on which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of February, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 15th day of March, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. E. POMEROY, Secretary,  
108 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

## By order of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, duly made and entered of record at a meeting of said corporation held on the 14th day of February, 1891, the time of payment of the above assessment was extended from February 15th to March 2d, 1891, and the time of sale for delinquency on said assessment was extended to March 21st, 1891.

## February 14, 1891. A. E. POMEROY, Secretary.

## Assessment Notice.

## THE PROVIDENCIA LAND,

Water and Development Company,  
Principal place of business No. 108 S. Broadway, City of Los Angeles, California.

## Notices are hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said corporation held on the 15th day of January, 1891, an assessment of Ten Dollars (\$10) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the secretary at the office of the Company, No. 108 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Any stock on which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of February, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 15th day of March, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. E. POMEROY, Secretary,  
108 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

## By order of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, duly made and entered of record at a meeting of said corporation held on the 14th day of February, 1891, the time of payment of the above assessment was extended from February 15th to March 2d, 1891, and the time of sale for delinquency on said assessment was extended to March 21st, 1891.

## February 14, 1891. A. E. POMEROY, Secretary.

## Annual Meeting.

## IN PURSUANCE OF A CALL IN

## writing addressed to the undersigned as

## Secretary of the Burning Moscow Mining

## Company by stockholders of said company holding at least one-half of the votes thereof.

## Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Burning Moscow Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, which is the Waterloo Mining Company's general office, situated between the "Phoenix" mill and the "Oriental" mill, at Daguerre, California, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve until the 10th day of March, 1892, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m.

P. C. GERMAIN,  
Secretary of the Burning Moscow Mining Company.

## Waterloo Mining Company's general office situated between the "Phoenix" mill and the "Oriental" mill, Daguerre, California.

## Notice for Publication of

## Time for Proving Will, etc.

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

## of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, in the matter of the estate of

## George C. Muir, deceased.

## Notice is hereby given that Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., of said day, at the courtroom of this court, Department Two, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of J. W. Muir, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, be admitted to probate, that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Maria W. Muir at his time and place, and that the same be confirmed, may appear and contest the same.

## Dated February 21st, 1891.

T. H. WARD,  
County Clerk.

## By M. J. ASHMORE, Deputy.

## Stockholders' Meeting.

## THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEET-

## ing of the stockholders of the Lake Hemet

## Water Company will be held at the office of

## the company, room 25, Baker Block, Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday, March 2d, 1891, at 1:30 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the President, J. M. MANLEY,  
Secretary.

## Stockholders' Meeting.

## THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEET-

## ing of the stockholders of the Lake Hemet

## Water Company will be held at the office of

## the company, room 25, Baker Block, Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday, March 2d, 1891, at 1:30 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the President, J. M. MANLEY,  
Secretary.

## RAMONA!

## The Gem of the San Gabriel Valley.

## Only Three Miles from City Limits of Los Angeles.

—PROPERTY OF—  
SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,—ORIGINAL OWNERS—  
Located at SHORR'S STATION, on Line of S. F. R. R. and San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit R. R. from 10 to 15 Minutes to the Plaza, Los Angeles City.

## Cheapest Suburban Town Lots, Villa Sites or Acreage Property.

—POPULAR TERMS—  
Purest Spring Water, —  
UNFAULSIBLE QUANTITIES GUARANTEED.  
APPLY AT OFFICE OF  
SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,  
Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal.  
Or to M. D. WILLIAMS, Ramona.

## A TRIAL FREE.

## PLEASANT TO TAKE.

—Green's Guaranteed Cure—  
—PURELY VEGETABLE—  
The Great Swedish System Invigorator.

## Used in the Hospitals of Great Britain, France, Germany and Sweden.

## THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR GEN-

## eral debility, nervous affections and weakness of all kinds. No matter from what cause. Chronic Catarrh, Dyspepsia, all forms of Malaria, Headache, Indigestion, Pain in Back, Sciatica, Rheumatism, all blood liver and kidney troubles; brain workers and professional men will find Green's Guaranteed Cure an invaluable assistant. The Cure is not new. It has been used throughout Europe for almost a century. If all else has failed, this will cure you. A cure guaranteed. Trial free on application. Price, \$1 per box; six boxes, \$5. Money returned if Kelly's Corn Cure fails. Twenty-five Cents a bottle.

For sale only by  
**OFF & VAUGHN,**  
successors to John A. Off, Pharmacists and Chemists, 411 Cor. 4th and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

## THE W. H. PERRY

## Lumber and Manufacturing Company's

Lumber Yard and Planing Mills,  
COMMERCIAL ST., LOS ANGELES.

## City Ordinances.

## Ordinance No. 920.

## (NEW SERIES.)

## An Ordinance Providing for the Holding of a

## Special Election in the City of Los Angeles on Friday, March 8th, 1891, for the Purpose

## of Voting upon the Question of Whether or not Bonds to the amount of \$100,000 shall be issued for the Purpose of Funding a Portion of the Bonded Indebtedness of said City.

## THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF

## the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

## Section 1. Whereas, the City of Los Angeles has now outstanding the following bonds, to-wit: \$100,000 of main sewer bonds of 1877, due July 1st, 1901; \$27,000 of Irrigation Improvement bonds of 1878, due April 1st, 1890; \$40,000 of general irrigation bonds issued from 1878 to 1880 and due thirty years after their respective dates; \$24,000 of funding bonds of 1881, due July 1st, 1891; \$100,000 of general irrigation bonds of 1888, due July 1st, 1902; \$4,000 of the same of 1887, due July 1st, 1901; \$65,000 of the same of 1885, due July 1st, 19



## PASADENA.

Office: No. 261-2 E. Colorado Street.

## HEROES HONORED.

## Impressive Services at the Universalist Church.

## LAST TRIBUTES OF RESPECT

To Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter—A Quiet Day in Town—A Few Personalities and Brevities.

A public memorial service was held yesterday afternoon in the Universalist Church in honor of Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter. The large auditorium was completely filled and the exercises were of a most impressive character. John F. Godfrey Post, G. A. R., Company B, N. G. C., and the Woman's Relief Corps attended in their respective bodies.

The meeting opened with music by the Harmonia Quartette. Rev. Dr. Conger offered prayer. Rev. Mr. Crawford read a scriptural passage and made some brief remarks appropriate to the occasion, confining himself chiefly to the old soldiers.

After music by the quartette, Rev. Dr. Conger delivered an eloquent address on Gen. Sherman.

The speaker began by saying that a nation owes much of its greatness to its great men. This fact was illustrated by making mention of some of the illustrious men of various ages and countries, and of the influence each exerted in his country's history.

Continuing, Dr. Conger said: "Today we join in the common sorrow of 60,000,000 of our fellow citizens, a sorrow that has swept our whole country from ocean to ocean, and from Gulf to lakes, like a great continuous tidal wave."

For one week, the united grief of a mighty people has been poured out for one man, William Tecumseh Sherman, who came a simple lad into a humble home, filled his place on earth faithfully for sixty-nine years, and passed away as a private citizen. Yes, a private citizen, so far as all public office or official service was concerned. He died, the simple citizen of the great republic.

"But why this sorrow for a private citizen? A grief of a whole nation for this one man out of 60,000,000? The answer is simple. It is the tribute of gratitude for the measure of service he rendered to others. Just one Christian principle of service to others tells the whole story. Had he lived simply for self and worked only for his own glory, he might have been honored in the day of his power, but when as a private citizen, bereft of all power, at the end of his selfish career, he was cut down by the ruthless sickle of Time, he would have died unknown and unwept."

"It is the great soul, consecrated to the love of God and love of country, that commands our gratitude and turns a great nation's joy into mourning and its tears into tears. You ask me to pay a just tribute to the memory of this great and good man. I answer you, here it is—in the tears of brave soldiers, in the sorrow of a nation's houses, in the official recognition by every department of our far-reaching Government, and by eloquent word and fervent prayer, and tender and uplifting song, in all the churches throughout the Christian land. Besides this universal tribute of a loving and a grateful people my poor word is vain. I can only lay one little violet upon his bier, with the thought that its purity and fragrance may typify the grateful incense of our hearts."

"His whole life is before us like an open book. And it reads like a romance. The bare facts of his grand life, told in unvarnished truth, make you wonder if he was not an ideal, rather than a real character. We have been accustomed to think that every great man has some great weakness. Napoleon's ambition ruined him. Byron's wild passions were his great weakness, and they ruined him. The great genius at his prime, Gen. Sherman had no great weakness, and his life was so well rounded on every side that his character seems ideal and real. In generalship he was greater than Napoleon, but his ambition for military power or glory never interfered with his many duties. Indeed, when we see how many of our bravest and best generals have been ruined by jealousy and how they put their own advancement above their country's cause, and would sacrifice our brave boys and even victory to gain promotion, we honor the man whose highest ambition was his country's honor and who said: 'I ask for no promotion but my country's approval when my work is done.'"

"His army, which followed him in that 100-day fight to Atlanta, and then carried his victorious banner to the sea, and then moved on to Richmond, and to peace, fairly trooped to his feet."

"When the great war came he was one of the few men great enough to strip the occasion of all glamour, and face the hard facts and comprehend the magnitude of the situation. His genius conceived and planned the most magnificent campaign on record, and executed it with a brilliancy that astounded the world."

"Gen. Grant said this Atlanta campaign: 'You have accomplished the most gigantic undertaking given to any general in this war, and with a skill and ability that will be acknowledged in every generation. It is not unequalled.' And of his march to the sea, Gen. Grant, who understood his plans better than any living man, said, the like of which is not recorded in the annals of war."

"The last move that brought peace, the inland march toward Richmond, was the product of his genius, and accomplished the most, with the least bloodshed, of any campaign on record."

"So simple was his greatness, that the humblest soldier could approach him with confidence, and the poor slave by the roadside might command his attention. His boys called him 'Uncle Billy,' but loved him as a father, and would go through fire if he commanded it. More than a quarter of a century has passed since that victorious host, ragged, battle-scarred and bronzed by hardships, marched through Washington and proudly and gratefully laid down their arms and surrendered flags at his command, to return to their peaceful homes. They scattered through this great Nation and have wrought their lives into its growth, its unity and its strength."

"But they have not forgotten the great and good leader, and wherever they are in this broad land today, they mourn with tender tears his loss. So did the whole Nation love him, and so does the Nation's heart mourn him."

"He was the last of the great triumvirate, Grant, Sheridan, Sherman. The immortal three. I will not say that he was the greatest of these three. They knew no rivalry. Each has, by glad consent of the others, held the highest military honors this Nation could bestow, and they are the only ones who have borne the highest military titles of the land. They are side by side, neither shall dim the lustre of the other, and their glory shall be forever united."

"William Tecumseh Sherman has joined the immortals, but his name stands for faithfulness as a son, for loving duty as a father, tender friendship as a neighbor, sterling integrity as a business man, a brave soldier, a wise general, a loyal citizen and a noble man. God give us more such men."

"A time like this demands strong words, great deeds, true faith, and ready hands; men whom the just of office does not kill; men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; men who possess opinions and a will; men who have honor; men who stand for the man who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; tall men, superhuman, who live above the fog, in public duty and in private thinking."

"Our Sherman was such a man."

The quartette rendered another selection, which was followed by an address on Admiral Porter by Rev. C. E. Harris. The speaker graphically pictured the grand old seaman and told in eloquent language of his brave deeds of valor. The admiral was described

as a man of iron will; a fighter among fighters. The remarks were well chosen and formed a fitting tribute to one of the greatest naval heroes the world has ever known.

After music the meeting closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. J. W. Phelps.

## THE PAINTER.

An Evening of Mirth and Music at the Hotel.

Saturday evening will long be remembered by the guests at the Painter as one of the most pleasant occasions in the history of that popular house. Upon Mr. Painter's invitation some of Pasadena's most accomplished musicians took dinner at the hotel and later entertained the guests by the following interesting and well-rendered programme:

Trio, by F. J. Polley, piano, B. P. Brockway, violin, Mr. Collingwood, cornet; song, E. T. Howe; violin solo, Miss June Reed; vocal solo, Miss Ethel Graham; trio, by Messrs. Brockway, Polley and Collingwood; song, B. O. Kendall; violin solo, Miss June Reed; vocal solo, A. S. Gates; instrumental trio; solo, Miss Graham; violin solo, Miss Reed; comic song, E. T. Howe. Dancing followed until midnight, when the Pasadenaians were driven home in the Painter, all voting the hotel manager a jolly good fellow.

## A Noted Geographer in Town.

Prof. Alexander E. Frye of Hyde Park, Mass., a disciple of Guyot, Humboldt and Ritter, arrived in Pasadena last night and is the guest of his old friend and co-worker in the East, Superintendent Will S. Menroe. Prof. Frye is best known by his three published books on geography—"Brooks and Brook Basins," "Child and Nature," and "Geography and Sand Modeling." He is also the author of a series of relief maps which are largely used in the normal schools and higher institutions of learning. Although a young man, Prof. Frye has, during the past five years, given over a thousand lectures on the subject of geography. He comes to California to give a series of lectures and to study the topography of the coast with a view to making a relief map of the State and its environment. On Saturday he is to address the teachers' institute in this city, and next week he is to give a course of lectures before the county institute which is to be held at Los Angeles.

The Raymond Concert. At the sacred concert yesterday afternoon the Raymond orchestra rendered the following programme:

Piece caracteristique—"La Belle Amazon" (Leschorn).

Overture—"La Gazza Ladra" (Rossini).

Romanza—"Evening Star" (Tannhauser).

Capriccio—"Hussar's Waltz" (Spindler).

Idylle—"Pure as Snow" (Lange).

Selection—"Ernani" (Verdi).

## BREVITIES.

The rain kindly held off yesterday. Tickets for Dr. Hale's lecture are on sale at Pratt's store.

Company B will hold a regular weekly drill this evening.

Steen & Wood's novelty show appears in William's Hall tonight.

Mrs. Stetson spoke before the National Club yesterday afternoon.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale's reading tomorrow night will be a rich literary treat. A large audience is assured.

The postoffice was open all the morning yesterday to allow the people to get their long-delayed mail from the East.

Pasadenians will have an opportunity Wednesday evening to hear The Little Tycoon sung by a large and competent company.

Mrs. W. W. Mills today assumes the management of the Carlton. She starts with the most flattering assurances of success.

The Ladies' League of the Universalist church will hold an old-fashioned apron sale and oyster supper on the evening of March 12.

The Valley Hunt will hold a meet next Saturday. The riders will meet at Colorado street and Marengo avenue. Luncheon will be served at J. H. Outwater's residence on the Highland.

Seven carloads of oranges were shipped Saturday night over the Southern Pacific to Chicago, Detroit, and other eastern points. Orders for ten more carloads are to be filled by the Earl Fruit Company.

Ribbons and curios; Easter novelties a specialty. Hanford's Art and Curio Bazaar, 116 S. Fair Oaks Ave., near Raymond Station, Pasadena.

Indian baskets and curios at 10 per cent discount at the Woman's Exchange, 125 E. Fourth st.

## SANS.

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BANK—PASADENA, CAL.**

Capital Paid up \$50,000  
Surplus 11,847

DIRECTORS: Hon. H. B. MARSHALL, Hon. L. J. ROSS, H. W. MAGER, Pres., F. C. BOLE, J. M. HUGHES, S. W. WASHBURN, H. B. MARSHALL, Wm. C. GANLEY, Cashier.

A general banking business transacted. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Time deposits received and 6 per cent interest paid.

**PASADENA NATIONAL BANK.** Capital Paid up \$100,000  
Surplus 6,700

I. W. HELLMAN, President.  
E. F. SPENCE, Vice-President.  
T. P. LUKERS, Cashier.  
E. E. JONES, Assistant Cashier.

Agency for Los Angeles Savings Bank and Savings Bank of Southern California.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK.** President, F. M. GREEN.  
Vice-President, R. F. HALL.  
Cashier, A. E. COOPER.  
Asst. Cashier, ERNEST H. MAY.

Capital paid up \$100,000  
Surplus 60,000  
A General Banking Business Transacted.

**WILLIAM R. STAATS,** INVESTMENT BANKER AND BROKER. Money to Loan. Collections Made. 12 S. Raymond Avenue.

**MCDONALD & BROOKS, SUCCESSORS.** Real Estate and Loans. Negotiate loans, rent houses, manage properties, make collections, pay taxes, etc. 107 E. Colorado St.

**H. F. FITCHER, M. D.** Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs a specialty. 165 S. Marengo Ave.

**FOR SALE—FINE NEWFOUNDLAND** dog pup, three months' old. Inquire of the HARRIS family, Pasadena.

**PASADENA SCHOOL OF SHORT-** HAND. R. H. TYLER, Principal. 71 N. Fair Oaks Ave. Teachers of experience. Send for circular.

## THE PERFECTLY PURE FULL STRENGTH BAKING POWDER

IS THE ORIGINAL RICH & HEARTY

## INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER

TAKES ONLY HALF AS MUCH AS OTHERS. SOLD BY LEADING GROCERS IN ALL SIZED CANS. GEO. A. FISHER, 109 CAL. ST., S. F. AGENT.

## MARSHBURGER Scientific Optician

Correct fitting of Glasses and Lenses for eyes to order. We make the best adjustment of Glasses and Frames our Specialty and guarantee a perfect fit. Testing of the eyes free. Full stock of artificial eyes on hand.

220 S. SPRING ST. Theater Building.

## TOBACCO BRAND MAPLE SYRUP

BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Lines of Travel. SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME. Trains leave and are to arrive at Los Angeles (Arroyo Depot) Fifth Street, as follows:

Leave for	Arrive	Leave for	Arrive
San Francisco	10:15 a.m.	San Francisco	10:15 a.m.
San Francisco	10:30 p.m.	San Francisco	10:30 p.m.
San Francisco	10:45 p.m.	San Francisco	10:45 p.m.
San Francisco	11:00 p.m.	San Francisco	11:00 p.m.
San Francisco	11:15 p.m.	San Francisco	11:15 p.m.
San Francisco	11:30 p.m.	San Francisco	11:30 p.m.
San Francisco	11:45 p.m.	San Francisco	11:45 p.m.
San Francisco	12:00 a.m.	San Francisco	12:00 a.m.
San Francisco	12:15 a.m.	San Francisco	12:15 a.m.
San Francisco	12:30 a.m.	San Francisco	12:30 a.m.
San Francisco	12:45 a.m.	San Francisco	12:45 a.m.
San Francisco	1:00 a.m.	San Francisco	1:00 a.m.
San Francisco	1:15 a.m.	San Francisco	1:15 a.m.
San Francisco	1:30 a.m.	San Francisco	1:30 a.m.
San Francisco	1:45 a.m.	San Francisco	1:45 a.m.
San Francisco	2:00 a.m.	San Francisco	2:00 a.m.
San Francisco	2:15 a.m.	San Francisco	2:15 a.m.
San Francisco	2:30 a.m.	San Francisco	2:30 a.m.
San Francisco	2:45 a.m.	San Francisco	2:45 a.m.
San Francisco	3:00 a.m.	San Francisco	3:00 a.m.
San Francisco	3:15 a.m.	San Francisco	3:15 a.m.
San Francisco	3:30 a.m.	San Francisco	3:30 a.m.
San Francisco	3:45 a.m.	San Francisco	3:45 a.m.
San Francisco	4:00 a.m.	San Francisco	4:00 a.m.
San Francisco	4:15 a.m.	San Francisco	4:15 a.m.
San Francisco	4:30 a.m.	San Francisco	4:30 a.m.
San Francisco	4:45 a.m.	San Francisco	4:45 a.m.
San Francisco	5:00 a.m.	San Francisco	5:00 a.m.
San Francisco	5:15 a.m.	San Francisco	5:15 a.m.
San Francisco	5:30 a.m.	San Francisco	5:30 a.m.
San Francisco	5:45 a.m.	San Francisco	5:45 a.m.
San Francisco	6:00 a.m.	San Francisco	6:00 a.m.
San Francisco	6:15 a.m.	San Francisco	6:15 a.m.
San Francisco	6:30 a.m.	San Francisco	6:30 a.m.
San Francisco	6:45 a.m.	San Francisco	6:45 a.m.
San Francisco	7:00 a.m.	San Francisco	7:00 a.m.
San Francisco	7:15 a.m.	San Francisco	7:15 a.m.
San Francisco	7:30 a.m.	San Francisco	7:30 a.m.
San Francisco	7:45 a.m.	San Francisco	7:45 a.m.
San Francisco	8:00 a.m.	San Francisco	8:00 a.m.
San Francisco	8:15 a.m.	San Francisco	8:15 a.m.
San Francisco	8:30 a.m.	San Francisco	8:30 a.m.
San Francisco	8:45 a.m.	San Francisco	8:45 a.m.
San Francisco	9:00 a.m.	San Francisco	9:00 a.m.
San Francisco	9:15 a.m.	San Francisco	9:15 a.m.
San Francisco	9:30 a.m.	San Francisco	9:30 a.m.
San Francisco	9:45 a.m.	San Francisco	9:45 a.m.
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San Francisco	11:00 a.m.	San Francisco	11:00 a.m.
San Francisco	11:15 a.m.	San Francisco	11:15 a.m.
San Francisco	11:30 a.m.	San Francisco	11:30 a.m.
San Francisco	11:45 a.m.	San Francisco	11:45 a.m.
San Francisco	12:00 p.m.	San Francisco	12:00 p.m.
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San Francisco	12:30 p.m.	San Francisco	12:30 p.m.
San Francisco	12:45 p.m.	San Francisco	12:45 p.m.
San Francisco	1:00 p.m.	San Francisco	1:00 p.m.
San Francisco	1:15 p.m.	San Francisco	1:15 p.m.
San Francisco	1:30 p.m.	San Francisco	1:30 p.m.
San Francisco	1:45 p.m.	San Francisco	1:45 p.m.
San Francisco	2:00 p.m.	San Francisco	2:00 p.m.
San Francisco	2:15 p.m.	San Francisco	2:15 p.m.
San Francisco	2:30 p.m.	San Francisco	2:30 p.m.
San Francisco	2:45 p.m.	San Francisco	2:45 p.m.
San Francisco	3:00 p.m.	San Francisco	3:00 p.m.
San Francisco	3:15 p.m.	San Francisco	3:15 p.m.
San Francisco	3:30 p.m.	San Francisco	3:30 p.m.
San Francisco	3:45 p.m.	San Francisco	3:45 p.m.
San Francisco	4:00 p.m.	San Francisco	4:00 p.m.
San Francisco	4:15 p.m.	San Francisco	4:15 p.m.
San Francisco	4:30 p.m.	San Francisco	4:30 p.m.
San Francisco	4:45 p.m.	San Francisco	4:45 p.m.
San Francisco	5:00 p.m.	San Francisco	5:00 p.m.
San Francisco	5:15 p.m.	San Francisco	5:15 p.m.
San Francisco	5:30 p.m.	San Francisco	5:30 p.m.
San Francisco	5:45 p.m.	San Francisco	5:45 p.m.
San Francisco	6:00 p.m.	San Francisco	6:00 p.m.
San Francisco	6:15 p.m.	San Francisco	6:15 p.m.
San Francisco	6:30 p.m.	San Francisco	6:30 p.m.
San Francisco	6:45 p.m.	San Francisco	6:45 p.m.
San Francisco	7:00 p.m.	San Francisco	7:00 p.m.
San Francisco	7:15 p.m.	San Francisco	7:15 p.m.
San Francisco	7:30 p.m.	San Francisco	7:30 p.m.
San Francisco	7:45 p.m.	San Francisco	7:45 p.m.
San Francisco	8:00 p.m.	San Francisco	8:00 p.m.
San Francisco	8:15 p.m.	San Francisco	8:15 p.m.
San Francisco	8:30 p.m.	San Francisco	8:30 p.m.
San Francisco	8:45 p.m.	San Francisco	8:45 p.m.
San Francisco	9:00 p.m.	San Francisco	9:00 p.m.
San Francisco	9:15 p.m.	San Francisco	9:15 p.m.
San Francisco	9:30 p.m.	San Francisco	9:30 p.m.
San Francisco	9:45 p.m.	San Francisco	9:45 p.m.
San Francisco	10:00 p.m.	San Francisco	10:00 p.m.
San Francisco	10:15 p.m.	San Francisco	10:15 p.m.
San Francisco	10:30 p.m.	San Francisco	10:30 p.m.
San Francisco	10:45 p.m.	San Francisco	10:45 p.m.
San Francisco	11:00 p.m.	San Francisco	11:00 p.m.
San Francisco	11:15 p.m.	San Francisco	11:15 p.m.
San Francisco	11:30 p.m.	San Francisco	11:30 p.m.
San Francisco	11:45 p.m.	San Francisco	11:45 p.m.
San Francisco	12:00 a.m.	San Francisco	12:00 a.m.
San Francisco	12:15 a.m.	San Francisco	12:15 a.m.
San Francisco	12:30 a.m.	San Francisco	12:30 a.m.
San Francisco	12:45 a.m.	San Francisco	12:45 a.m.
San Francisco	1:00 a.m.	San Francisco	1:00 a.m.
San Francisco	1:15 a.m.	San Francisco	1:15 a.m.
San Francisco	1:30 a.m.	San Francisco	1:30 a.m.
San Francisco	1:45 a.m.	San Francisco	1:45 a.m.
San Francisco	2:00 a.m.	San Francisco	2:00 a.m.
San Francisco	2:15 a.m.	San Francisco	2:15 a.m.
San Francisco	2:30 a.m.	San Francisco	2:30 a.m.
San Francisco	2:45 a.m.	San Francisco	2:45 a.m.
San Francisco	3:00 a.m.	San Francisco	3:00 a.m.
San Francisco	3:15 a.m.	San Francisco	3:15 a.m.
San Francisco	3:30 a.m.	San Francisco	3:30 a.m.
San Francisco	3:45 a.m.	San Francisco	3:45 a.m.
San Francisco	4:00 a.m.	San Francisco	4:00 a.m.
San Francisco	4:15 a.m.	San Francisco	4:15 a.m.
San Francisco	4:30 a.m.	San Francisco	4:30 a.m.
San Francisco	4:45 a.m.	San Francisco	4:45 a.m.
San Francisco	5:00 a.m.	San Francisco	5:00 a.m.
San Francisco	5:15 a.m.	San Francisco	5:15 a.m.
San Francisco	5:30 a.m.	San Francisco	5:30 a.m.
San Francisco	5:45 a.m.	San Francisco	5:45 a.m.
San Francisco	6:00 a.m.	San Francisco	6:00 a.m.
San Francisco	6:15 a.m.	San Francisco	6:15 a.m.
San Francisco	6:30 a.m.	San Francisco	6:30 a.m.
San Francisco	6:45 a.m.	San Francisco	6:45 a.m.
San Francisco	7:00 a.m.	San Francisco	7:00 a.m.
San Francisco	7:15 a.m.	San Francisco	7:15 a.m.
San Francisco	7:30 a.m.	San Francisco	7:30 a.m.



